United States Department of Agriculture

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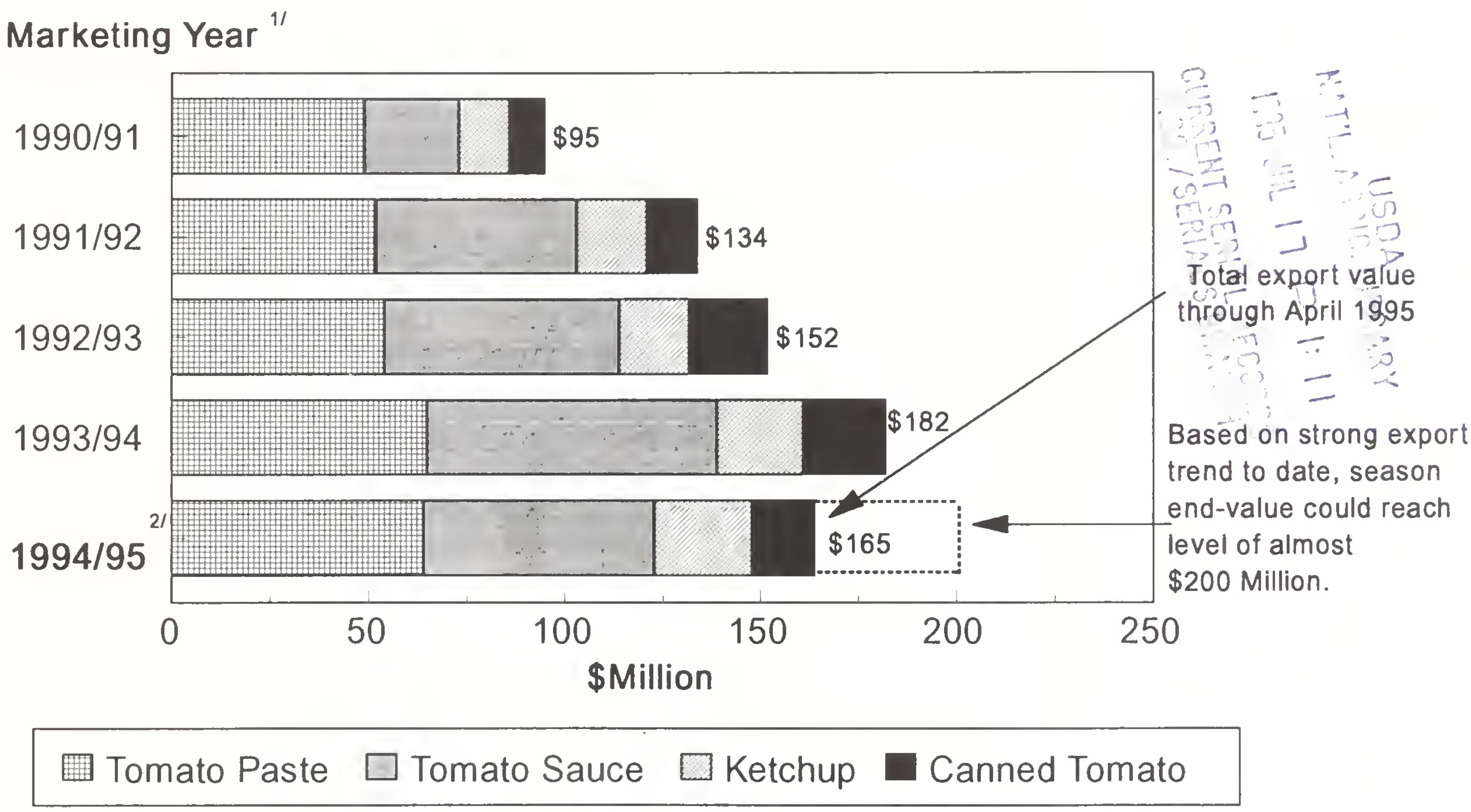
World Horticultural Trade & U.S. Export Opportunities

U.S. Exports of Processed Tomato Products Continue at Record Pace



1/ July-June
2/ July-April
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

U.S. exports of tomato products in the first 10 months of marketing year 1994/95 (July to June) totaled 196,000 metric tons valued at $165 million, up 16 percent in volume and 10 percent in value over the same period last season. Canada continues to be the largest destination, followed by Japan and Mexico. Exports to Canada during this period were valued at $82 million, up about 2 percent from shipments the same time the previous season. Tomato paste and tomato sauce account for the bulk of total U.S. exports of tomato products, although the export share of tomato ketchup is also increasing. Continued strong demand in international markets, combined with the top quality of U.S. products, has boosted a steady increase in U.S. exports. The United States is the world's largest producer of processed tomato products.

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ANALYSIS

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Brian Grunenfelder	202-690-2702	Trade policy, food safety, and plant health group leader
Bill Janis	202-720-0897	Fresh and processed potatoes, tree nuts, tropical fruits
Ross Kreamer	202-720-9903	Canned deciduous fruit, wine, brandy, table grapes, kiwifruit, NAFTA, PL-480, and GSM-102 export credits
Emanuel McNeil	202-720-2083	Fresh and processed vegetables, melons, bananas, nursery products, and cut flowers
Stephanie Riddick	202-720-9792	Dried fruit, avocados, beer, hops, and berries
Samuel Rosa	202-720-9792	Sugar, fresh citrus and juices, honey, mushrooms, and CBI
Joe Somers	202-720-2974	Situation and outlook group leader, fresh and processed citrus, trade forecasts, FAO citrus liaison, and circular editor
Mark Thompson	202-720-6877	Cross-commodity issues and special projects

MARKETING

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Laura Davis	202-720-2252	Deciduous fruit
Ted Goldammer	202-720-8498	Wine, brandy, hops, and potatoes
Stacey Peckins	202-720-5330	Tree nuts, avocados, papaya, foliage, and plants
Elise Pinkow	202-690-1341	Table grapes, grape juice, cranberry juice, and berries
Steve Shnitzler	202-720-8495	Dried fruit, kiwifruit, and ginseng

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Export Summary

U.S. exports of horticultural products to all countries in April 1995 totaled $704.4 million, 8 percent above the same month a year earlier. Nine out of 15 categories of agricultural exports registered increases. Categories with the most significant increases in April were frozen vegetables (up $11.5 million or 44 percent); fresh vegetables (up $37.4 million or 41 percent); fruit and vegetable juices (up $11.2 million or 24 percent); canned vegetables (up $8.8 million or 21 percent); and hops (up $7.7 million or 144 percent). Tree nuts registered the sharpest decline (down $23.8 million or 29 percent). During the first seven months (October-April) of fiscal 1995, the total value of U.S. horticultural exports was $5.38 billion -- 19 percent over the same period last year.

All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg.) = 2.2046 pounds, 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 pounds, 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter (hl.) = 26.42 gallons, and 1 hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES
WORLD TOTAL, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR
APR 95

NAME	QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
GROUP & COMMODITY	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TODATE LAST YR	YR TODATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR, FRUIT CITRUS MT										
GRAPEFRUIT	65,202	47,430	378,165	392,097	461,577	32,763	22,195	188,597	190,030	228,387
LEMONS	7,427	11,255	76,579	79,485	124,410	4,490	8,179	58,798	66,330	108,711
ORANGES, INCL TMPLS	69,173	79,740	317,120	370,922	543,324	36,963	44,520	171,828	201,612	291,021
OTHER CITRUS	4,202	1,855	24,288	21,789	26,339	2,825	1,453	18,663	18,731	20,325
Subtotal:----	146,005	140,282	796,153	864,294	1,155,652	77,043	76,349	437,888	476,704	648,447
FR, FRT, NON-CIT MT										
APPLES	53,625	44,812	425,440	467,461	662,897	31,551	26,807	260,879	281,946	404,229
AVOCADOS	464	712	3,527	7,485	8,923	945	1,161	4,041	7,092	11,337
CHERRIES SWT & TRT	11	740	214	1,612	30,641	43	770	541	1,648	130,864
GRAPES	1,683	862	95,104	94,699	215,510	2,221	1,246	108,719	116,391	244,148
KIWIFRUIT	1,124	1,145	7,873	8,329	8,748	1,858	1,692	11,978	11,751	13,091
MELONS	7,372	6,372	34,320	36,218	218,603	3,875	3,700	20,471	20,132	82,265
PAPAYA	688	757	4,429	5,197	7,759	1,342	1,757	8,498	10,578	14,547
PEACHES & NCTRNS	215	109	3,125	4,217	83,306	256	154	3,087	3,668	65,914
PEARS	9,229	4,869	89,174	97,433	137,040	4,862	3,144	49,087	51,799	74,043
PLUMS/PRUNES	82	131	3,460	4,903	69,918	116	173	3,234	4,839	56,882
STRAWBERRIES	8,614	7,614	21,010	18,730	57,107	10,181	9,584	37,553	35,159	94,942
OTHER NON-CITRUS	1,984	2,873	22,706	20,380	55,521	2,461	2,965	21,181	21,562	60,348
Subtotal:----	85,095	70,999	710,390	766,669	1,555,979	59,715	53,157	529,274	566,572	1,252,616
CND/PREP FRUIT MT										
CHERRIES TRT CND	580	402	3,923	3,683	8,402	741	595	4,909	5,021	10,731
FRUIT MIXTURES	1,823	1,690	14,934	17,971	26,348	2,109	1,996	17,626	21,275	30,536
MARACHINO CHRY	276	218	2,769	2,740	4,685	522	476	5,337	5,758	9,003
PEACHES CANNED	1,764	1,654	10,476	10,687	18,173	1,627	1,537	10,123	9,679	17,798
PINEAPPLE CANNED	141	631	2,290	2,519	4,156	133	617	2,057	2,258	3,659
FRT PREP/PRES	4,929	5,632	34,136	43,659	62,249	5,627	6,303	40,253	49,601	74,024
OTHER CANNED FR	5,939	5,590	20,899	26,801	43,183	4,085	4,999	17,523	24,236	38,088
Subtotal:----	15,456	15,819	89,430	108,062	167,199	14,848	16,525	97,830	117,829	183,843
DRIED FRUIT MT										
PRUNES, DRIED	4,401	4,367	35,380	36,839	57,923	10,979	10,390	81,650	86,408	137,199
RAISINS, DRIED	9,063	9,065	69,879	70,355	122,625	14,334	13,997	109,691	113,380	195,347
OTHER DRIED FRUIT	1,907	2,673	13,229	16,415	20,739	4,071	4,422	32,427	36,466	51,362
Subtotal:----	15,372	16,107	118,488	123,609	201,288	29,385	28,809	223,768	236,255	383,909
FROZEN FRUIT MT										
BLUEBERRIES, FZN	447	787	3,214	4,081	7,104	669	1,210	5,031	6,093	10,616
STRAWBERRIES, FZN	1,282	1,599	10,942	14,951	27,248	1,666	2,212	14,601	19,719	34,765
OTHER FZN FRUIT	1,095	1,619	6,411	9,493	15,317	1,578	2,325	10,055	14,406	23,995
Subtotal:----	2,825	4,007	20,567	28,526	49,670	3,914	5,748	29,688	40,219	69,377
FRT&VEG JUICE (SSE) KL										
GRAPEFRUIT JU CNC	4,316	6,653	16,767	30,913	37,622	4,300	6,861	16,140	25,215	33,808
ORANGE JU NT CNC	9,385	12,503	59,154	95,825	127,494	6,445	8,789	40,153	64,322	84,553
ORANGE JUICE CNC	20,781	21,501	120,287	141,717	268,785	14,029	14,360	75,767	91,416	149,035
OTHER JUICES	31,369	35,515	190,396	221,417	362,485	21,542	27,518	129,723	170,656	248,341
Subtotal:----	65,852	76,173	386,605	489,872	796,387	46,317	57,529	261,784	351,612	515,738
VEGETABLES FR MT										
ASPARAGUS, FR, CHLD	6,614	3,612	15,917	12,860	21,980	20,187	17,185	52,857	50,674	71,547
BROCCOLI	12,622	13,391	82,248	68,349	128,764	6,941	9,998	49,090	55,196	80,197
CAULIFLOWER	8,936	8,497	58,928	55,270	94,794	5,356	7,286	37,410	42,243	61,798
CELERY	10,899	9,565	76,279	70,959	117,643	2,911	6,309	23,391	38,482	37,955
LETTUCE, FR, CH.	28,236	27,243	196,761	185,928	309,932	10,569	28,343	76,554	127,030	126,426
ONIONS, FR	9,554	8,479	69,872	212,178	193,828	3,562	4,953	31,079	72,837	69,757
PEPPERS	4,852	5,262	30,207	29,544	52,747	3,818	4,932	25,424	30,841	44,884
TOMATOES, FR, CH.	12,056	9,978	77,338	76,849	148,517	7,105	7,992	65,666	69,163	114,143
OTHER VEG, FR.	64,086	80,064	304,310	381,254	686,139	30,795	41,596	190,539	231,346	361,952
Subtotal:----	157,859	166,094	911,864	1,093,194	1,754,349	91,247	128,598	552,015	717,815	968,665
VEGETABLES CANNED MT										
CATSUP & CHILI SA	3,237	3,750	16,299	25,433	31,335	2,369	2,650	13,414	18,157	24,793
SWEET CORN CANNED	11,174	14,654	94,293	97,470	150,029	8,810	11,841	74,851	81,917	121,698
TOMATO PASTE	4,817	5,372	44,181	56,593	76,150	4,163	4,498	36,537	46,299	63,088
TOMATO SAUCE	6,011	6,800	45,576	47,246	80,996	6,409	6,758	46,779	45,942	79,832
OTHER CANNED VEG.	15,420	21,717	119,166	130,773	206,930	19,680	24,465	149,529	157,413	249,921
Subtotal:----	40,662	52,295	319,517	357,517	545,443	41,432	50,214	321,113	349,730	539,334
FROZEN VEGETABLES MT										
FROZEN FRENCH FRY	22,143	35,611	141,183	201,417	246,544	15,864	25,204	101,032	149,101	178,026
FZN SWT CORN	5,089	5,018	37,942	41,471	62,340	4,438	4,554	33,374	36,539	55,228
OTHER POT. FZN	1,617	1,684	12,172	13,211	19,930	1,355	1,558	9,843	11,111	15,985
OTHER FZN VEG	4,935	6,455	31,621	41,858	55,286	4,396	6,240	29,746	37,462	53,023
Subtotal:----	33,786	48,770	222,920	297,959	384,101	26,054	37,558	173,996	234,214	302,264
DEHYD VEGETABLES MT										
GARLIC DEHY	686	713	4,482	4,456	8,031	1,478	1,507	10,734	10,559	19,224
ONIONS DEHY	2,430	2,221	15,509	21,960	28,721	5,314	5,075	34,853	42,690	61,580
POTATO DEHYD	3,549	5,584	23,498	32,665	41,546	3,588	5,706	24,332	33,239	43,252
OTHER DEHY VEG.	1,677	2,269	16,059	25,442	29,725	3,750	4,941	32,710	42,177	57,923
Subtotal:----	8,344	10,789	59,549	84,525	108,024	14,132	17,231	102,632	128,666	181,980
TREE NUTS MT										
ALMND SH/PREP	12,940	9,978	103,613	135,338	166,886	58,915	35,081	480,094	444,412	729,695
ALMONDS, UNSHLD	973	1,145	8,047	11,584	15,261	2,922	2,966	21,637	29,990	40,108
PISTACHIO, UNSHLD	977	739	6,396	8,773	10,469	2,730	2,793	18,405	25,188	29,952
WALNUTS, SHLD	893	1,380	14,634	16,310	20,192	3,986	5,025	51,196	46,198	71,786
WALNUTS, UNSHLD	576	401	40,234	48,105	45,510	1,092	769	76,912	78,261	85,496
OTHER NUTS	3,985	3,631	39,596	40,012	58,684	11,213	10,406	116,120	103,412	172,087
Subtotal:----	20,346	17,276	212,523	260,125	317,005	80,861	57,042	764,366	727,463	1,129,127
NURSERY PRODUCTS NONE										
CUT FLOWERS	0	0	0	0	0	3,707	3,496	22,696	20,840	38,587
OTHER NURSERY	0	0	0	0	0	21,200	18,490	100,971	107,302	153,273
Subtotal:----	0	0	0	0	0	24,907	21,986	123,667	128,142	191,860
HOPS & PRODUCTS MT										
HOP EXTRACT	231	596	3,758	3,274	5,400	2,760	7,388	43,783	54,128	62,297
HOP PELLETS	282	880	2,738	5,166	4,162	1,604	5,177	14,666	30,085	23,218
HOPS, NSFP	130	54	1,573	2,106	1,976	936	391	9,202	13,126	11,412
Subtotal:----	644	1,532	8,071	10,547	11,539	5,301	12,957	67,651	97,340	96,929
WINE KL										
GRAPE WINES	10,648	10,546	63,749	66,186	116,815	14,427	17,372	92,519	105,678	172,684
OTHER WINE PRODUCTS	503	823	6,291	7,092	13,398	854	1,002	6,297	8,062	13,847
Subtotal:----	11,151	11,369	70,040	73,279	130,213	15,282	18,374	98,817	113,741	186,531
MISCELLANEOUS KL										
BEER & BEVERAGES	57,304	55,562	245,143	406,594	598,932	37,775	35,510	153,541	249,408	373,685
EDIBLE PREPARATIONS	15,625	15,734	88,420	118,013	160,298	49,071	52,157	305,181	518,755	571,798
GINSENG	33	19	698	732	933	2,431	746	62,913	52,638	77,148
POTATO CHIPS	4,023	4,569	31,502	44,804	60,907	12,483	12,004	89,415	121,279	174,576
OTHER MISC.	0	0	0	0	0	20,799	21,855	133,117	154,881	250,246
Subtotal:----	76,987	75,886	365,764	570,145	821,071	122,561	122,274	744,170	1,096,962	1,447,455
Grand Total:						653,006	704,359	4,528,665	5,383,273	8,098,083

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES
WORLD TOTAL, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR
APRIL 95

NAME		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
GROUP & COMMODITY		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TODATE LAST YR	YR TODATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH FRUIT	MT										
APPLES		18,330	20,630	43,842	60,453	106,059	10,365	14,381	22,120	29,520	76,188
AVOCADO		70	43	6,756	17,072	14,211	123	16	4,258	16,632	12,538
BANANA		277,812	315,886	1,994,996	2,138,592	3,643,279	83,419	94,683	547,133	600,097	983,322
CANTELOUPE		62,620	72,981	196,966	234,384	224,836	18,431	21,421	S8,552	68,146	67,706
GRAPE		S2,727	39,180	265,079	280,212	311,027	38,767	29,610	201,584	220,777	251,625
KIWIFRUIT		6,855	12,426	8,705	13,695	29,335	4,444	6,905	6,026	7,724	17,612
MANGO		15,384	15,885	25,316	34,812	121,250	15,244	13,284	25,918	31,169	93,477
PEACH		24	166	42,931	49,280	43,118	14	174	27,662	31,607	27,816
PEAR		10,582	10,857	47,534	29,588	65,283	5,374	5,571	24,369	17,026	33,073
PINEAPPLE		8,387	12,821	65,767	71,926	126,505	2,872	4,011	23,178	23,528	40,775
STRAWBERRY		5,618	5,476	15,291	17,673	20,102	9,916	9,513	30,577	35,458	35,038
OTHER MELON		20,210	22,217	98,926	104,822	114,972	7,091	8,050	36,057	37,195	41,629
OTHER FRUIT		83,697	88,196	344,206	425,650	547,710	31,582	32,921	155,253	171,476	243,414
Subtotal:----		S62,321	616,770	3,156,322	3,478,166	5,367,691	227,650	240,546	1,162,694	1,290,359	1,924,220
DRIED FRUIT	MT										
DRD APRICOT		630	1,089	6,120	9,348	10,400	1,607	1,699	15,929	14,525	23,920
DRD FIG & PASTE		1,122	889	8,037	9,665	11,732	1,190	932	9,928	11,190	15,131
OTHER DRD FRUIT		2,190	1,534	15,489	13,510	27,141	3,064	2,009	21,938	19,203	40,093
Subtotal:----		3,943	3,S12	29,647	32,524	49,274	5,862	4,641	47,795	44,919	79,145
FROZEN FRUIT	MT										
FZN BLUEBERRIES		888	521	4,774	4,451	8,242	1,388	691	6,968	6,080	11,967
FZN STR		3,216	4,808	11,897	19,143	18,949	3,311	4,718	12,703	19,440	19,766
OTHER FZN FRUIT		3,120	2,831	19,315	16,242	34,646	3,760	3,188	21,886	19,015	40,152
Subtotal:----		7,225	8,160	35,987	39,837	61,838	8,461	8,S98	41,558	44,S36	71,887
CANNED/PREP FRUIT	MT										
CANNED OLIVES		5,718	5,180	41,091	37,611	70,223	13,295	13,705	88,023	95,374	152,061
CANNED ORANGES		4,735	6,511	26,705	31,722	52,281	3,694	6,201	21,030	28,467	41,356
CANNED PEACH		1,057	1,457	14,370	12,853	22,584	606	908	7,930	7,454	12,665
CANNED PINEAPPLE		28,821	27,048	195,099	180,224	330,958	16,669	14,302	110,777	89,719	178,064
MIXED FRUIT		2,415	2,647	25,128	24,564	36,254	2,001	2,186	21,187	18,681	30,687
PREP/PRES FRUIT		4,958	4,438	33,964	33,772	60,832	5,294	5,285	38,729	40,935	67,856
OTHER CANNED FRUIT		5,103	5,148	33,468	34,844	56,995	6,377	6,927	43,841	46,156	72,954
Subtotal:----		52,809	52,432	369,829	355,593	630,131	47,938	49,518	331,520	326,788	S55,644
FRT&VEG JUICE (SSE)	KL										
APPLE JUICE		73,626	75,862	506,236	497,891	1,018,486	14,269	19,950	100,017	119,214	184,639
FCOJ		144,950	S5,270	1,029,003	691,185	1,592,083	30,237	12,424	205,606	135,762	311,967
GRAPE JU		9,640	5,374	38,408	30,626	71,848	4,365	1,817	14,856	10,725	27,588
PINAP JU		18,410	20,362	173,97S	180,915	287,725	4,196	4,936	39,055	36,240	61,809
OTHER FRUIT JUICES		29,461	27,296	130,519	145,041	230,804	11,236	10,246	62,979	66,940	103,032
Subtotal:----		276,090	184,166	1,878,143	1,545,660	3,200,947	64,305	49,376	422,515	368,882	689,037
FRESH VEGETABLES	MT										
GARLIC		3,037	3,861	21,221	11,419	31,117	2,599	4,356	14,486	14,160	24,827
ASPARAGUS		792	902	20,620	26,154	27,711	1,202	1,804	32,415	42,994	41,829
BELL PEPPER		10,862	10,974	100,138	102,342	121,842	13,272	15,615	104,881	129,858	142,760
CARROTS		3,180	4,055	44,335	66,674	60,094	923	983	10,738	17,958	15,433
CHILI PEPPER		5,126	7,142	27,846	43,867	43,897	3,679	6,637	28,074	45,931	43,110
CUCUMBER		20,355	18,997	219,584	203,024	250,972	8,231	8,355	91,607	115,361	106,902
ONIONS		34,340	28,472	209,607	172,413	254,652	16,919	13,823	107,614	95,700	136,642
POTATO, INCL SD		58,051	53,069	270,786	189,154	317,308	12,580	8,397	60,522	34,935	70,644
SQUASH		9,817	11,350	90,156	95,808	101,869	5,290	9,750	50,819	76,782	58,123
TOMATOES		46,633	71,726	307,282	383,735	401,875	25,041	42,251	255,640	291,307	328,154
OTHER FRESH VEGETAB		21,988	35,168	180,279	246,846	281,345	13,704	20,437	113,393	162,703	164,712
Subtotal:----		214,184	245,722	1,491,860	1,541,440	1,892,688	103,445	132,413	870,193	1,027,694	1,133,140
CANNED/DEHYD VEGET	MT										
CND ARTICHOKE		2,333	1,815	10,043	7,751	30,548	3,673	3,038	16,081	13,645	53,543
CANNED BAMBOO		2,898	1,441	19,433	16,138	29,691	2,397	1,277	15,370	12,679	23,548
CND MSHROOMS		7,013	8,164	32,927	39,729	64,543	13,875	18,031	65,815	92,521	132,677
CND PIMIENTO		334	646	3,867	5,088	6,649	395	814	4,556	7,043	8,273
CND TOM		3,558	4,641	21,403	28,029	45,118	1,453	1,743	7,903	10,136	16,746
CANNED WATERCHESTNU		4,966	3,417	18,822	14,391	39,849	3,234	2,214	13,374	10,587	27,363
TOMATO PASTE & SAUC		11,481	6,425	24,406	27,190	61,941	8,089	7,023	18,128	23,033	43,217
DRIED MUSHROOMS		105	262	812	1,352	1,554	993	2,180	9,704	13,463	16,994
DRIED TOMATOES		355	729	3,827	3,521	5,957	1,469	2,961	14,452	13,427	22,770
OTHER DEHYD VEGETAB		10,497	8,002	59,338	60,916	90,749	6,118	7,042	37,042	42,553	60,302
OTHER CANNED VEGETA		17,437	17,954	119,569	141,504	207,565	16,430	17,503	122,749	143,117	211,430
Subtotal:----		60,983	53,499	314,453	345,613	584,168	58,130	63,831	325,180	382,210	616,866
FROZEN VEGETABLES	MT										
BROCCOLI FZN		13,211	15,093	81,499	108,594	130,634	9,360	8,285	56,952	65,324	87,418
CAULIFLOWER FZN		447	413	25,190	21,460	29,523	297	299	21,500	13,605	24,636
POTATO FZN		11,676	12,329	76,181	91,919	130,215	6,376	7,810	42,458	54,974	72,129
OTHER VEG FZN		281,686	299,260	1,282,698	1,632,924	2,582,515	9,629	7,642	60,979	60,449	105,616
Subtotal:----		307,022	327,097	1,465,569	1,854,898	2,872,889	25,664	24,038	181,890	194,353	289,800
TREE NUTS	MT										
BRAZILS TOT		337	991	3,390	4,219	11,720	772	1,255	7,335	8,701	19,757
CASHEWS TOT		4,803	3,228	36,968	30,308	64,366	20,885	14,002	15S,96S	132,603	280,857
COCONUT		S,886	4,403	40,160	30,S02	68,463	4,968	3,909	32,S18	24,739	S6,SS7
PECANS		1,103	6S4	10,907	22,286	13,178	2,967	3,656	24,S79	S6,166	32,545
OTHER NUTS		800	1,329	11,396	13,952	17,689	3,093	4,923	39,113	52,74S	64,870
Subtotal:----		12,931	10,607	102,824	101,270	17S,419	32,686	27,747	2S9,S12	274,9S6	454,587
NURSERY PRODUCTS	M										
CARNATIONS		148,483	131,339	703,743	708,771	1,0S7,314	12,73S	13,408	61,079	63,64S	88,833
CHRISTMAS TREES		1	0	2,026	2,012	2,029	24	8	17,091	17,259	17,116
CHRYSANTHEMUMS		66,370	72,072	347,119	372,683	S62,3S6	6,970	8,371	44,140	41,658	66,608
ROSES		77,844	78,SS3	428,471	445,959	677,762	14,471	14,870	80,743	84,670	124,203
TULIP BULBS		1	0	64,785	77,700	302,490	2	0	7,806	9,495	34,441
OTHER CUT FLOWERS		0	0	0	0	0	11,S60	17,374	76,238	90,586	122,628
OTHER NURSERY PRODU		0	0	0	0	0	15,799	25,460	136,788	160,451	226,569
Subtotal:----		292,702	281,965	1,546,147	1,607,128	2,601,952	61,564	79,493	423,887	467,767	680,401
HOPS & PRODUCTS	MT										
HOPS & PELLETS		32	1S	4,672	4,623	5,291	227	132	30,090	31,451	33,104
OTHER HOP PRODS		2	2	557	544	703	23	16	3,293	3,314	4,251
Subtotal:----		34	17	S,230	5,167	5,995	250	148	33,384	34,765	37,356
WINE	KL										
RED WINE		9,172	10,252	63,709	72,279	113,743	31,504	39,032	218,467	264,404	386,908
SPARKLING WINE		1,345	1,603	19,856	19,123	31,087	13,832	12,186	167,611	164,310	276,616
WHITE WINE		8,603	7,471	58,037	55,475	100,106	24,601	24,527	170,997	17S,349	293,701
OTHER WINE PRODUCTS		0	0	0	0	0	5,893	5,736	41,873	43,703	72,239
Subtotal:----		19,121	19,328	141,603	146,877	244,937	7S,832	81,483	S98,949	647,767	1,029,466
MISCELLANEOUS	KL										
BEER & BEVERAGES		116,S47	106,907	686,894	714,547	1,320,904	9S,372	90,781	560,S47	S98,897	1,083,43S
OTHER MISC.		0	0	0	0	0	66,712	74,120	442,848	482,552	779,176
Subtotal:----		116,547	106,907	686,894	714,547	1,320,904	162,085	164,902	1,003,396	1,081,449	1,862,611
Grand Total:							873,879	926,741	5,702,480	6,186,453	9,424,165

EXPORT NEWS AND OPPORTUNITIES

USDA announces market promotion program allocations for FY 95

On May 26, 1995, Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman announced fiscal year 1995 allocations of $85.5 million to 63 U.S. nonprofit commodity groups and regional trade organizations for export promotion activities under the Market Promotion Program (MPP). Of the total, $28.3 million, or 33 percent, were allocated to 30 industry groups within the horticultural sector.

The MPP is authorized by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 and uses funds from USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to help U.S. producers, exporters and other trade organizations finance cost-share promotional activities for U.S. agricultural products. The MPP encourages the development, maintenance and expansion of commercial export markets for agricultural commodities. Activities financed include consumer promotions, market research, technical assistance and trade servicing.

The following is a list of participating horticultural groups and their 1995 allocations:

American Brandy Association	$110,000
Asparagus USA	$270,000
California Agricultural Export Council (figs, dates, fresh apricots, Bartlett pears, avocados)	$470,000
California Cling Peach Advisory Board	$650,000
California Kiwifruit Commission	$100,000
California Pistachio Commission	$890,000
California Prune Board	$1,500,000
California Strawberry Commission	$520,000
California Table Grape Commission	$2,050,000
California Tomato Board	$450,000
California Tree Fruit Agreement	$770,000
California Walnut Commission	$2,100,000
Cherry Marketing Institute (tart cherries)	$150,000
Florida Department of Citrus	$4,670,000
Ginseng Board of Wisconsin	$170,000
Hop Growers of America	$36,000
International Apple Institute	$470,000
National Honey Board	$33,000
National Potato Promotion Board	$890,000
Northwest Wine Promotion Coalition	$340,000
New York Wine & Grape Foundation	$130,000
Oregon-Washington-California Pear Bureau	$1,120,000
Raisin Administrative Committee	$1,760,000
Texas Produce Export Association (Texas grapefruit)	$125,000
USA Cherries (sweet cherries)	$800,000
Washington State Apple Commission	$3,480,000
Wine Institute	$2,640,000
Industry Export Incentive Program (EIP) commodities*:	
Almond	$570,000
California/Arizona Citrus	$970,000
Cranberry	$61,000
Total	$28,295,000

* The processed corn and concord grape EIPs did not receive new funds in 1995. However, both programs will continue using carryover funds from previous year's allocations.

Norway's lifting of wax ban to benefit U.S. apples and pears

In compliance with its World Trade Organization obligations, Norway is repealing its ban on the import of waxed apples and pears. Under the new rules, the following waxes will be permitted: beeswax (E901), candelilla wax (E902), carnauba wax (E903), and shellac (E904). Exports of U.S. apples and pears to Norway have fallen steadily since the wax ban was introduced in 1990 -- apple exports dropped from 5,865 tons in 1990 to 291 tons in 1994 while pear exports dropped from 1,316 tons in 1990 to 55 tons in 1990. Although the lifting of the wax prohibition is positive news for U.S. exporters, imported apples and pears will be subject to new tariffs, as a result of the Uruguay Round, which replace quantity and licensing restrictions. Norway's new tariff on imported apples will be 4.83 Kroner per kilogram and on pears 4.41 Kroner per kilogram. In addition, U.S. fruit will face increased competition from Generalized System of Preference (GSP) countries, such as Argentina and Chile, which can export fruit to Norway at a reduced duty rate.

GSM-102 credit guarantee program active in Mexico

Registrations for horticultural products to Mexico dominated activity in the GSM-102 program since our report last month. Registrations for hops to that market now stand at $3.2 million for FY 1995, while exporters have registered $3.8 million in sales of canning peaches during the past month. Through June 23, 1995, slightly over $1.0 billion of the total $1.075 billion in GSM-102 coverage for all commodities including non-horticultural items to Mexico has been utilized. Last month we reported a significant change in the China program, whereby GSM-102 coverage will be available for a basket of commodities. This change from specific line-items to a general allocation of available coverage for a broad range of commodities is also now in effect for Mexico. This means that shippers of various approved horticultural commodities will be able to apply for coverage from the pool rather than a specific line-item allocation. Note: applications for other horticultural products to be included will be considered by FAS.

No other activity was noted in the GSM-102 program since the June 1995 report. Under the GSM-102 credit guarantee program, repayment terms are usually three years. For example, through this program, the U.S. exporter can be paid by the U.S. bank immediately upon export if an irrevocable Letter of Credit is opened by the importer's bank and financed by the U.S. bank. The importer's bank then has up to three years to repay the U.S. bank. A slightly different approach has been specified for the FY 1995 program for Russia, which offers coverage only on 90-day terms. These repayment terms are also available for Mexico. (For further information on the GSM-102 program for horticultural commodities, contact Ross G. Kreamer, 202-720-9903.)

FY 1995 GSM-102 Credit Guarantee Coverage 1/

Country/ Commodity	Announced Allocations FY 1995 ($1,000)	Exporter Applications Approved ($1,000)	Balance ($1,000)
China			
Assorted 2/	100,000	0	100,000
Indonesia			
Potatoes 3/	2,000	0	2,000
Mexico 4/	1,075,000	1,012,200	62,800
Fresh Fruits 5/		3,800	
Hops		3,200	
Russia 6/	9,500	0	9,500
Tunisia			
Almonds/Walnuts	500	0	500
Raisins	500	0	500
Andean Region 7/			
Tree Nuts and Fresh Fruits 8/	1,000	0	1,000

1/ Coverage announced through June 23, 1995.
2/ Assorted commodities, including hops and hop products, apples, pears, plums, nectarines, cherries, strawberries, and kiwifruit. Chinese phytosanitary regulations currently permit imports of apples, cherries, and hop products.
3/ Cut and frozen for french fries.
4/ Coverage for all eligible commodities - for horticulture, current allocation provides for fresh fruit and hops.
5/ Apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, kiwifruit, and strawberries.
6/ Apples, oranges, tangerines, lemons, pears, canned or frozen (corn, peas, mixed vegetables, tomatoes, green beans, and spinach). Sales must be registered by July 1, 1995; final export date is July 31, 1995.
7/ Includes Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Peru, and Venezuela.
8/ Almonds, walnuts, pistachios, pecans, and hazelnuts; apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, and strawberries.

Israel issues apple import licenses for an additional 500 tons

Although probably too late for U.S. exporters, the Government of Israel announced, on June 8, 1995, the allocation of an additional 500 tons of import permits for apples from all sources. The licenses, which were issued on June 11, will remain in effect only until July 10, 1995 when Israel's new crop of red apples is expected to arrive on the local market. Apple wholesalers in Israel expressed doubts whether it is logistically possible to bring in U.S. apples prior to July 10.

For the first time in recent years, Israel's Ministry of Agriculture opened the apple market to 15,000 tons between November 1994 and April 1995. Imports to date in the 1994/95 season total 15,000 tons, of which the U.S. share is 6,000 tons or 40 percent. In fact, shipments of U.S. apples have reached over $3.5 million, making apples second only to tree nuts as this marketing season's leading U.S. horticultural export to Israel. France, Italy, and Greece were the other major apple suppliers, yet wholesalers unanimously declared U.S. apples to be superior to imports from other sources. However, licenses lapsed at the end of April 1995. By the end of May, all but a few cartons of imports had disappeared from the wholesale markets and supermarkets.

A sharp drop in domestic apple production in 1994 resulting from poor weather conditions induced the Government of Israel to modify its phytosanitary import requirements to permit apple imports from other countries, including the United States. Following meetings on November 2, 1994 in Tel Aviv between Israeli plant quarantine authorities, APHIS, and the FAS Agricultural Specialist, agreement was reached on a quarantine work plan. USDA and industry sources successfully coordinated efforts in achieving major revisions to Israel's phytosanitary import requirements for apples.

WORLD TRADE SITUATION AND POLICY UPDATES

Philippines suspends excessive "home consumption" valuation scheme for U.S. horticultural exports

On June 5, 1995, the Government of the Philippines officially suspended its recent order requiring Home Consumption Valuation (HCV) and inspection for fresh fruits and fresh, chilled, and frozen foods. This action is likely to encourage continued growth in U.S. exports of horticultural products to the Philippines, which totalled $45 million in 1994, up from $29 million the previous year. Specifically, exports in 1994 were valued at $10 million for grapes, $8 million for apples, $7 million for frozen french fries, and 3.5 million for oranges. The HCV system was designed to eliminate the problem of under-invoicing by traders to minimize the 50 percent duty on imported fruit. Under the HCV system, the Philippine government contracts with Societe Generale de Surveillance (SGS), a private Swiss company, to determine wholesale prices, classify the products according to the Harmonized System code, and verify, by direct inspection, the quality, quantity, and specifications of the goods. Unfortunately, HCV often has the effect of overstating the value of products, and, as a result, leads to the assessment of excessive duties and ultimately, higher wholesale prices on imported goods.

Brazil's orange juice production and exports are forecast to decrease in 1995/96

Brazil's total frozen concentrate orange juice (FCOJ) production in 1995 (Brazilian marketing year 1995/96) is forecast at 1.0 million metric tons (65 degrees brix), 9 percent below the 1994 revised estimate due to less oranges expected to be processed and likely lower juice yields. Processing is expected to be down in 1995/96 because of increased domestic demand for fresh oranges, a result of increased consumer purchasing power.

Domestic consumption also has been stimulated by the convenience and increased availability of fresh squeeze and pasteurized orange juice. is Juice yields are expected to decline in 1995/96 from last year's record that resulted from dry weather conditions. The 1994 (MY 1994/95) orange juice production estimate was revised downward slightly due to smaller availabilities of fruit for processing in the Northeast.

Brazil's total orange juice exports in 1995/96 are forecast at 970,000 tons, 10 percent below the previous year's revised volume.

Some sources expect Brazilian orange juice exports to the United States to decrease by 50,000 to 100,000 tons in the new marketing year. FCOJ exports to the European Union and Asia, on the other hand, are expected to increase slightly in view of likely higher consumption.

For details on Brazil's 1995 orange crop (harvested June through December) forecast see page 19.

BRAZIL: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF ORANGES AND FCOJ 1/

	1993	1994	1995
Oranges, Sao Paulo	**Million Boxes 2/**		
Production 3/	302	305	320
Fresh Consumption	51	57	78
Fresh Exports	2	3	2
Processed	249	245	240
FCOJ, Brazil	**1,000 Metric Tons, 65 Degrees Brix 4/**		
Beginning Stocks	105	100	98
Production			
Sao Paulo	1,060	1,090	980
Other States	53	12	20
Total	1,113	1,102	1,000
Exports 5/			
Sao Paulo	1,047	1,070	950
Other States	53	12	20
Total	1,100	1,082	970
Consumption	18	22	30
Ending Stocks	100	98	98
FCOJ Yields (kg/box)	4.22	4.44	4.07

1/ Harvesting and processing usually begin in late April or early May. Marketing season for FCOJ begins on July 1 of year indicated.
2/ 40.8 kilograms or 90 pounds.
3/ Includes oranges produced in Sao Paulo's commercial citrus zone, plus tangerines used for processing.
4/ One metric ton at 65 degrees Brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees Brix, or 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent.
5/ Includes tangerine juice.

Commerce announces final dumping margins for Thai canned pineapple

On May 30, the Commerce Department's International Trade Administration (ITA) announced final dumping margins, intended to raise the import price to a "fair value", for canned pineapple from Thailand. The Maui Pineapple Company and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union petitioned for the investigation, which covered the January-June 1994 period. ITA's final dumping margins vary, depending on the company, and range from 2.36 percent to 55.77 percent. The U.S. Customs Service has been collecting and holding in bond preliminary dumping margins on canned pineapple from Thailand since January 1995. As of June 5, Customs began assessing the final dumping margins on Thai product. The International Trade Commission (ITC) will decide by July 10 whether imports of canned pineapple from Thailand damage the domestic U.S. canned pineapple industry. Should the ITC make an affirmative determination, Customs will continue to assess the final dumping margins and keep all money collected up to that point.

Raisin Situation In Selected Countries

World raisin and sultana exports are forecast to fall 3 percent in 1994/95. Exports are expected to be down in many selected countries except South Africa, Mexico, and Chile. South Africa's raisin exports are forecast to increase by 19 percent due to the favorable exchange rate of the rand against European currencies. Chile's exports are forecast up slightly as that country continues to diversify its markets successfully to Latin America and Europe. Shipments from Turkey, the world's largest raisin exporter, are forecast to decrease, due to a smaller harvest. However, the ongoing depreciation of the lira against major foreign currencies still favors Turkish exports. U.S. exports are forecast down marginally in volume terms. The United Kingdom is the largest U.S. market, followed by Japan. While U.S. exports to the European Union have been slowing, shipments to Canada and Asian markets have been increasing.

Summary

In the Southern Hemisphere, 1994/95, raisin and sultana production (harvested in early 1995) is forecast to approximate last year's level. However, exports are forecast to increase by more than 6 percent. South Africa is expected to account for most of this increase because of the favorable exchange rate of the rand against European currencies.

Raisin and sultana production in the Northern Hemisphere is forecast to fall by more than 3 percent in 1994/95, due primarily to a sharp downturn in production in Turkey. Selected country exports are forecast down sharply, primarily due to the smaller Turkish output. U.S. exports are also forecast down slightly, due to strong domestic demand for raisins.

Australia

The 1994/95 raisin/sultana pack is forecast at 42,000 tons, down 6 percent from 1993/94 and potentially the smallest outturn since 1948. Total grape production is expected to fall by about 10 percent. Drought, frost and the continued diversion of multipurpose grapes to wineries will keep the 1994/95 raisin/sultana pack well below the industry's capacity for the third consecutive year.

Australia's growing wine sector continues to divert multipurpose grapes from the raisin industry

Since the 1992/93 season, Australia's wine industry has offered the best returns for multipurpose grape producers, due to the strong demand for Australian wines. This has significantly limited the supply of grapes available to the dried fruit industry. However, this trend is expected to reverse over the next few years as expanding production of premium-quality wine grapes lowers winery demand for multipurpose grapes. This is expected to help return raisin production back to average levels in the medium-term.

Multipurpose grape varieties used in sultana production include muscat, gordo blanco, sultana, waltham cross and muscat hamburgh. The main vine and dried fruit growing area is the Sunraysia district located on the River Murray in North Western Victoria. Technological and varietal improvements have led to the five year average yield of multipurpose grapes increasing from about 18 metric tons per hectare to 20 tons per hectare from the early to late 1980's. The average yield is expected to increase to 22 tons per hectare by 1996. Recent strategies for improving the quality of the dried fruit industry include: tightening dried fruit standards,

investment in increased storage capacity for unprocessed fruit, holding minimum stock levels and packing against customer orders and installation of laser sorting machines.

Australian exports of raisins/sultanas are forecast to decline in 1994/95 to 16,000 tons. Below average production and reduced stock levels have lowered export availabilities. Currently the major markets for Australian raisin/sultana exports include Germany (29 percent), New Zealand (14 percent), Canada (9 percent) and the United Kingdom (9 percent).

In future years exports are expected to increase as multipurpose grapes become more available for raisins because of increased production of premium quality wine grapes.

Raisin imports are forecast to continue to rise in 1994/95 by more than 12 percent above the previous year to 7,500 tons. Low production and stocks (combined with stable consumption patterns) will continue to encourage imports. Turkey is the dominant source of raisins, supplying up to 78 percent of imports into Australia. Greece and Iran supply the balance.

Tariff rates for dried grapes have fallen from 23 percent (18 percent for less developed countries) in 1988 to 10 percent (5 percent for LDC's) at present. The tariff rate will fall to 8 percent (3 percent for LDC's) from July 1, 1995, and finally to 5 percent and will be free for LDC's on July 1, 1996.

The Australian Dried Fruit Board (ADFB) had increased its overseas promotional efforts in recent years, especially during the large harvests of 1991 and 1992. Overseas market development and advertising funding increased by more than 100 percent at that time. However, advertising expenditures were down in 1993/94 by 31 percent, due to a smaller crop and export supplies.

Overseas promotions have taken the form of an Australian export logo quality seal, and in-store advertising including the provision of display materials by the ADFB.

Chile

Raisin production is forecast up for the third consecutive year, to a record 35,150 tons, because of excellent weather during the growing and drying seasons and increased grape availability. Winery demand for multipurpose grapes virtually disappeared this season because of excess wine stocks. This freed grape supplies for the dried fruit industry and lowered prices.

Nearly 75 percent of Chile's raisin pack is sun dried. However, the number and capacity of heated drying tunnels is expanding and will likely reduce the volume of sun-dried raisins in the future. The quality of Chile's raisins is steadily improving, but over half the annual pack consists of large sized grapes which are in limited demand and command the lowest prices in world markets.

Chilean exporters have been successful at diversifying overseas markets

Exports of Chilean raisins are forecast to rise slightly to 32,000 tons. Currently, over 90 percent of Chile's raisins are exported. In general, Chilean exporters have continued the policy of maintaining stock levels as close to zero as possible. Exports in 1994 were larger than estimated because of larger production and Chile's efforts to diversify export markets, which have been successful. These trends are expected to continue for the next 3 to 5 years.

The Latin American markets, stimulated by improved economic conditions, accounted for 80 percent of Chile's exports in 1994, up from 60 percent in 1993. Brazil, Mexico, Peru, and Colombia are the important export markets in the region. European Union members are also becoming important markets for Chile.

Domestic raisin consumption continues to be low due to keen competition from the export sector. In addition, prices received for exported raisins are much higher than domestic sales. As a result, the domestic market usually receives raisins rejected for export.

Most of the domestic supply is used in the industrial sector in cakes, cookies, ice cream, etc. Only small amounts of raisins are consumed as a snack food. However, future levels of domestic consumption are expected to increase slowly, as disposable income rises in Chile.

The dried fruit industry receives no price supports or other direct government assistance.

However, in November 1994, the Government announced the establishment of an Export Promotion Fund to address the difficult economic situation of many Chilean farmers. The Fund, which began operation in January 1995, is managed by the Chilean Government export promotion agency, ProChile. The initial funding level was $10 million.

An 11 percent flat import tariff is charged on raisins. In addition, an 18 percent value added tax is charged on all consumer items, regardless of origin.

Greece

The 1994/95 crop estimate for dried sultanas has been revised upward from 25,000 to 28,000 tons, because of favorable weather during the drying period. However, production is down 24 percent from last season, due to the continuing spread of Phyloxera disease, especially in Crete, and temporary vine reductions because of the Rootstock Replacement Program. This program eliminates old rootstock susceptible to Phyloxera and replaces it with new, resistant rootstock. By 1998 or 1999, 60 to 70 percent of the vines will be replaced with new plants tolerant to Phyloxera. At that time, total sultana output could recover to a level of 70,000-75,000 tons.

Greek industry develops new drying technology

The University of Athens in cooperation with the Greek company NETAGRO has developed a new technology for drying sultanas. This process does not require chemicals and is completed in 24 hours. The method produces a quality product that is slightly darker in color.

Greek exports of sultanas in 1994/95 are expected to fall 24 percent to 26,500 tons due to decreased production. England and Germany are primary export markets. Recent average export prices were approximately 270-275 Drs/kg FOB. Imports are forecast to more than triple to 2,000 tons.

Both the Greek Ministry of Agriculture and the European Union now support production based on area rather than on quantity produced. Ministry of Agriculture support for 1994 was 900,000 Drs per hectare (US $3,614), which represents a 23 percent increase over 1993 support levels. The processing subsidy system is no longer in effect.

South Africa

The 1994/95 raisin/sultana pack is forecast at 34,100 tons, up 7 percent from 1993/94 and 4 percent above the 5 year average. The increase reflects favorable weather during the growing season. Raisins from Thompson seedless grapes comprise over 65 percent of South Africa's dried fruit production. The remainder of the dried pack consists of unbleached sultanas, golden sultanas, and raisins from Hanepoot grapes.

Current developments along the Orange River will extend the irrigation area available for raisin/sultana production over the next ten years. However, South Africa's current drought situation may limit this growth as water becomes more scarce and irrigation costs rise.

The Orange River region is an excellent producing area, due to the desert climate. Fresh sultana grapes from this area mature early. After the grapes for the Christmas season are sold, the remainder is dried.

South African exports aided by higher currency rates in European markets

Exports of South African raisin/sultanas are forecast to rise by more than 24 percent in 1994/95 to 25,000 tons. However, this is below the export level of 29,714 in 1992/93, which resulted from high stocks. South Africa's stocks have returned to more normal levels.

Exports this year are expected to be aided by recent changes in currency rates. In Europe, South Africa is encouraged to sell sultanas at a minimum import price (m.i.p.), which is profitable because of the current value of the rand against the European currencies. The value of the rand against the dollar also plays an important role, but the value of the dollar has declined against the rand recently. The current value of the dollar against the European currencies will mean that the U.S. product will be near the same price levels as South Africa, Iran, and Afghanistan. Tight competition is expected.

Raisin consumption in South Africa in 1994/95 is expected to remain stable at 10,500 tons.

Raisins are marketed through a pool system under the guidance of the Dried Fruit Board. Producer prices consist of advance, interim and final payments. Prices received are heavily influenced by the quality of the crop. The system has apparently worked well and is expected to continue despite the loss of the GEIS export incentive (10 percent) which will be phased out soon.

Turkey

The 1994/95 sultana pack has been revised downward from 160,000 tons in November to the current estimate of 155,000 tons, due to a lack of adequate precipitation during the growing season, according to industry sources. This year's crop is 22 percent below the record 1993/94 outturn of 200,000 tons, which was possible due to near-perfect growing and drying conditions. Although the dry weather proved beneficial for pack quality, it reduced grape production and moved up the start of the harvest season to mid-August, about a month earlier than normal. Warm weather in February, followed by cold and rainy weather in March and April is currently influencing production for 1995/96.

The Turkish raisin export forecast for 1994/95 is maintained at 140,000 tons, despite the reduction in the production estimate. The ongoing depreciation of the Turkish lira against major foreign currencies is encouraging exports. The continued decline in exports from Australia, a major competitor, is another factor. The exchange rate is TL 43,500 for U.S. $1.00. This is up from TL 34,500 per U.S. dollar on October 15, 1994.

Private Turkish traders have been able to enter successfully into new markets and at the same time, increase their share of existing markets. Reports by the Exporters Union show that 104,000 tons of raisins were sold for export during the first seven months (September to March) of MY 1994/95, an increase of over 14 percent above the previous year's level. Of this total, 82,600 tons were exported to the European Union and 21,400 to other countries. The United Kingdom (19,125 tons), Germany (17,530 tons), the Netherlands (17,445 tons), and Italy (12,775 tons) were the leading importers. The United States imported 1,043 tons of raisins from Turkey during the same period. In addition, Japan, a new market for Turkey, is buying high quality raisins that have traditionally gone to the United Kingdom and Canada.

Export prices this season reportedly averaged around $1,075 per ton. This was approximately $1,108 for European Union member countries and $948 for other countries. These prices were $1,032, $1,064 and $909, respectively, during the same period in the previous year. The Minimum Import Price imposed by the EU is 815.50 British Pounds per ton CIF United Kingdom or approximately $1,125 at the current exchange rate.

Turkey has not registered any imports for 1994/95. Some smuggled shipments from Iran are considered a possibility later in the year. In 1993/94 small amounts of imports were received from Uzbekistan, Greece, and Brazil.

Domestic consumption is forecast to rise 20 percent to 30,000 tons in 1994/95. However, consumption has been revised downwards from early estimates for the last two years because of high quality crop production and record export levels.

About 16 percent of the domestically consumed product will be used for alcohol production. This amount will be obtained from TARIS stocks from the previous year. Overall ending stocks are forecast to decrease nearly 45 percent to just over 18,000 tons.

The government increased the support price for 1994/95 raisins by 110.5 percent in two steps to TL 20,000 (No. 9 quality). This increase was still under the rate of inflation, which was 150 percent in 1994. In addition to the announced support prices, TARIS pays TL 2,000 per kilogram premium for raisins produced from vines and dried on concrete slabs. The premiums are intended to improve the cleanliness and quality of the raisins. TARIS again was instructed to purchase raisins but on its own account. There are no direct subsidies for raisin exports.

United States

The 1994/95 raisin pack is estimated at 343,973 tons, up 5 percent from 1993/94 and

the largest crop since 1989/90. Favorable weather during the growing season and reduced demand for Thompson seedless grapes by the wine industry contributed to the large outturn. Assessments prior to the October 1994 rains indicated that the pack would be closer to 375,000 tons. However, because of the rains, a substantial amount of fruit had to be sent through dehydrators for reconditioning, thus limiting the volume of the final pack.

U.S. exports are forecast to decrease slightly to 122,000 tons because of reduced exports to Germany and strong domestic demand. Exports to date (August to April) totaled 94,141 tons and are currently valued at over 152 million dollars. This is slightly lower than last year's level for the same time period.

The German market for California raisins declined significantly in the 1994/95 season. Exports for the period August 1994 to April 1995 reached 6,296 tons, down 33 percent from the same period last year. Many factors contribute to the decline. Industry sources note that despite a smaller crop, Australia has increased its share of the German market. Also, some of the California product that normally would go to Germany and then be transshipped to Eastern Europe is now going direct.

The United Kingdom remains the California industry's largest export market at 20,799 tons, valued at $28 million for the August 1994 - April 1995 period, more than 6 percent ahead of last year's pace in volume terms. The UK is the largest dried vine fruit market in the world, and according to British import statistics, the U.S. holds over 30 percent of the market, only four percentage points behind Turkey, and more than 18 percentage points ahead of the next leading supplier, Greece. Raisins tend to be used mostly during holiday seasons, limiting further growth. However, industry consumer education efforts aimed at both consumers and the retail sector have helped to increase sales outside the holiday periods.

Exports to Japan fell 3 percent in the August 1994 - April 1995 period to 18,073 tons. The small drop can be attributed to a short disruption in trade as a result of the Kobe quake. However, exports are expected to stay on a par with last year.

U.S. imports are expected to increase nearly 8 percent to 7,500 tons. Mexico continues to be the largest supplier of raisins to the United States. Mexico's shipments to date (August 1994 to March 1995), have already surpassed the previous year's level, now at 3,723 tons. Turkey and Chile, respectively, are the second and third largest U.S. suppliers; both currently have shipped between 1,300 and 1,400 tons to date in 1994/95.

U.S. raisin consumption continues to rise

U.S. consumption of raisins has been relatively strong during the past two seasons. In 1994/95 consumption is forecast to increase more than 4 percent above the previous year's level to 235,000 tons.

Industry sources suggest that consumption has been increasing in the institutional and industrial sectors. These sectors are using raisins in a variety of ways to meet the needs of the changing American diet. This includes the desire for healthier, and more convenient, prepared or semi-prepared foods. For example, raisins are used in breakfast cereals, salad bars, and bakery products.

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RAISINS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
(Metric Tons)
Marketing Years 1992/93 - 1994/95

Country/ Marketing Year 1/	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Domestic 2/ Consumption	Ending Stocks
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE						
Australia						
1992/93	37,825	42,634	4,059	45,386	32,568	6,564
1993/94	6,564	44,783	6,670	16,515	35,733	5,769
1994/95 F	5,769	42,000	7,500	16,000	35,000	4,269
Chile						
1992/93	630	22,000	0	19,456	3,000	174
1993/94	174	34,950	0	31,845	3,100	179
1994/95 F	179	35,150	0	32,000	3,150	179
South Africa						
1992/93	19,362	27,023	0	29,714	10,186	6,485
1993/94	6,485	31,742	0	20,149	10,346	7,732
1994/95 F	7,732	34,100	0	25,000	10,500	6,332
Total Southern Hemisphere						
1992/93	57,817	91,657	4,059	94,556	45,754	13,223
1993/94	13,223	111,475	6,670	68,509	49,179	13,680
1994/95 F	13,680	111,250	7,500	73,000	48,650	10,780
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE						
Greece						
1992/93	12,430	38,000	60	35,000	7,810	7,680
1993/94	7,680	37,000	650	35,000	7,200	3,130
1994/95 F	3,130	28,000	2,000	26,500	4,500	2,130
Turkey						
1992/93	8,392	150,000	77	110,461	35,000	13,008
1993/94	13,008	200,000	151	154,689	25,000	33,470
1994/95 F	33,470	155,000	0	140,000	30,000	18,470
Mexico						
1992/93	0	13,000	1,000	5,000	9,000	0
1993/94	0	10,000	2,600	5,000	7,600	0
1994/95 F	0	20,000	0	6,000	14,000	0
United States 3/						
1992/93	157,827	333,146	6,717	125,798	208,698	163,194
1993/94	163,194	328,310	6,955	125,105	224,574	148,780
1994/95 F	148,780	343,973	7,500	122,000	235,000	143,253
Total Northern Hemisphere						
1992/93	173,899	533,146	8,444	276,259	259,898	179,332
1993/94	179,332	566,310	11,706	311,294	261,674	184,380
1994/95 F	185,380	546,973	9,500	294,500	283,500	163,853
GRAND TOTAL						
1992/93	231,716	624,803	12,503	370,815	305,652	192,555
1993/94	192,555	677,785	18,376	379,803	310,853	198,060
1994/95	199,060	658,223	17,000	367,500	332,150	174,633

1/ 1994/95 figures are forecast. Northern Hemisphere marketing years begin in August, except September in Turkey. Marketing years for Southern Hemisphere raisins, (which are harvested early in the second of the split years shown) begin Jan. 1, except December 1 in South Africa and March 1 in Australia. 2/ Domestic consumption figures include raisins used for feed and distillation purposes. 3/ includes currants. U.S. production data have been converted to a packed weight basis in order to align them with the other supply and distribution statistics. No change in Mexico statistics.
Sources: U.S. Agricultural Attaches. USDA/NASS estimates. U.S. Department of Commerce. Industry.

U.S. EXPORTS OF RAISINS
MARKETING YEARS (August/July) 1990/91-1994/95
METRIC TONS

Destination	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/
North America					
Canada	10,897	10,581	10,832	11,595	8,639
Mexico	578	353	190	2,972	453
Subtotal	11,475	10,934	11,022	14,567	9,092
European Union					
Sweden	8,935	7,166	6,409	4,902	4,423
Finland	3,444	3,894	3,579	2,547	3,130
Denmark	6,713	5,602	7,205	5,817	4,007
United Kingdom	29,635	26,578	25,585	26,123	20,799
Netherlands	5,651	4,706	4,629	3,490	2,835
France	593	363	173	271	147
Germany	16,208	13,562	13,256	12,132	6,296
Spain	793	731	954	455	480
Belgium-Lux.	4,075	3,308	3,961	2,923	2,198
Other	924	925	806	320	244
Subtotal	76,971	66,835	66,557	58,980	44,559
Asia					
Singapore	1,882	1,712	1,976	2,633	2,762
Malaysia	1,345	1,648	2,531	2,649	1,708
Korea, Republic of	3,552	4,123	3,318	3,193	2,846
Hong Kong	1,442	2,098	3,061	3,883	3,751
Taiwan	2,640	2,888	3,056	3,134	2,739
Japan	23,740	24,999	23,290	25,338	18,073
Other	458	766	743	551	484
Subtotal	35,059	38,234	37,975	41,381	32,363
Other Countries					
New Zealand	1,815	1,846	1,791	1,358	1,159
Norway	3,525	3,585	3,579	2,550	1,772
All Others	4,760	5,241	4,874	6,269	5,196
Grand Total	133,605	126,675	125,798	125,105	94,141

1/ Includes only August 1994 to April 1995
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

WORLD FRESH CITRUS SITUATION

Fresh citrus exports in 1994/95 from selected countries are forecast unchanged from the previous year. Expanded shipments from Northern Hemisphere countries (primarily the United States, Spain, and Israel) are expected to offset reduced exports from Southern Hemisphere countries (South Africa and Brazil). U.S. fresh citrus exports are forecast at a record 1.18 million metric tons, 2 percent above the previous season's volume. U.S. fresh citrus exports to date are at a record pace, with Asian countries (primarily Japan and Hong Kong) accounting for most of the increase in oranges and the European Union taking the increase in grapefruit. Favorable exchange rates, aggressive market promotion, and increased foreign demand continue to keep citrus exports strong.

Summary

Total citrus production in 1994/95 in major producing countries is estimated at 62.5 million metric tons, up 4 percent from last season, but down 1 percent from the record 1992/93 crop. Larger crops in Brazil and the United States, in addition to moderate gains in China and Spain account for most of this increase. Orange production in 1994/95 in selected countries is estimated at 41.2 million tons, up 5 percent from 1993/94. An estimated 14-percent increase in the United States and a potential 12-percent increase in Brazil account for most of the upward revision in orange output. The United States is also the main contributor toward a 9-percent increase in total grapefruit production in 1994/95. The production of tangerines and lemons in the selected countries in 1994/95 is forecast down 1 percent and 4 percent respectively, from last season. Tangerine production is down 15 percent in Japan and 10 percent in the United States, while the production of lemons is down 14 percent in Italy and 5 percent in the United States.

Citrus exports for selected countries in 1994/95 are forecast at 7.6 million tons or the same as the previous season's volume. Increased shipments of tangerines and grapefruit are expected to offset declines in oranges, lemons and other citrus. Spain and Israel respectively account for most of the increase in tangerine and grapefruit exports. U.S. fresh citrus exports in 1994/95 are forecast to increase 2 percent to a record 1.18 million tons. An increase in U.S. fresh orange exports is expected to more than offset decreases in all other types of citrus.

Citrus for processing in 1994/95 is forecast at 30.6 million tons, 6 percent above 1993/94. The United States is expected to account for the bulk of the increase in processing due to the larger Florida crop.

Southern Hemisphere

Total citrus production in 1995 (corresponds to 1994/95 in the tables in the statistical section) in selected countries in the Southern Hemisphere is forecast at 19.9 million metric tons, up 8 percent from 1994. A forecast 12-percent increase in Brazil's orange crop accounts for most of the production upturn. Brazilian orange production accounts for more than 75 percent of total Southern Hemisphere citrus output.

Fresh citrus exports by selected Southern Hemisphere countries in 1995 are forecast at 971,000 tons, 8 percent below the previous year's shipments. Expected lower Brazilian orange exports account for the bulk of the decrease in Southern Hemisphere shipments. Orange exports are expected to be down in Brazil due to increased domestic demand.

Brazil

The total Brazilian citrus crop in 1995 (harvested June through December 1995) is forecast at 16.44 million tons, up 11 percent from the 1994 estimate, which has been revised slightly up to 14.82 million tons. Orange production is forecast to increase 12 percent to 15.10 million tons due mainly to a larger crop in Sao Paulo. Some recovery in yields, a slight increase in the number of bearing trees, and good weather conditions during early 1995 have boosted Sao Paulo's 1995 orange output. Production in other areas is expected also to increase in 1995 as result of more favorable weather conditions. Oranges represent the bulk of the Brazilian citrus crop, accounting for about 92 percent of total output. The state of Sao Paulo is responsible for approximately 90 percent of total Brazilian orange production.

Due to favorable international prices for frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) during 1987 through 1992, large orange plantings were made in Sao Paulo resulting in a rapid increase in the number of bearing trees. The amount of bearing trees in Sao Paulo continues to increase but at a lower rate than in previous years as a result of unfavorable FCOJ prices and financial difficulties among orange producers. However, as the tree population moves into optimal producing stage, larger orange crops are expected in the coming seasons. The Sao Paulo market is dominated by the juice processing industry, while oranges produced in other areas go mostly to the fresh domestic market.

The Sao Paulo industry, growers, and state government representatives are in a joint effort surveying Sao Paulo's tree inventory based on interviews and the completion of questionnaires. An effort is being made to assess the total number of orange trees due to concerns regarding sharp increases in domestic fresh consumption and to measure the effects of the 1994 drought. The most recent data, which were based on remote sensing imagery, apparently did not provide an accurate tree population estimate. Results of the new survey will be available later this year.

The amount of oranges for processing in 1995 is forecast at 10.04 million tons compared to an estimated 10.12 million tons in 1994. Processing is expected to decline slightly in 1995 because of greater demand for fresh consumption of oranges and processors' attempts to avoid an over supply situation for frozen concentrate orange juice. Improved economic conditions after implementation of the Real Economic Plan and increasing demand for fresh squeezed orange juice in supermarkets have stimulated increased demand for fresh oranges. Processing will also be impacted by reduced U.S. demand for frozen concentrate orange juice imports from Brazil due to the large Florida crop.

Sao Paulo producer prices will no longer be calculated according to the established industry price formula based on New York FCOJ futures prices. The Secretariat of Economics ruled that the master producer contract was invalid and not to be used for pricing purposes. Now producers will have to negotiate with processors individually.

See page 9 for the Brazilian orange juice situation outlook.

Argentina

Argentina's total citrus production in 1995 is forecast at 1.99 million tons, unchanged from the revised 1994 harvest. Increased production prospects are expected for all types of citrus except for the orange crop, which is forecast to decrease 2 percent to 730,000 tons. Although the orange crop benefited from good weather during the flowering stage, there is some concern with increased quantities of small fruits, especially in Valencia varieties. Lemon and tangerine production in 1995 is forecast to increase to 660,000 tons and 395,000 tons, respectively. Oranges (37 percent), lemons (33 percent), and tangerines (20 percent) account for the bulk of Argentina's citrus production. The balance is mostly grapefruit. Citrus groves are concentrated in the provinces of Corrientes, Entre Rios, and Tucuman in that order.

More than 50 percent of Argentina's citrus production is consumed fresh in the domestic market. Processing is another important outlet accounting for about 35 percent. Exports, mainly oranges and lemons, account for the balance (about 12 percent). Total Argentine fresh citrus exports in 1995 are forecast at 237,000 tons, up 3 percent from last season's shipments mainly due to expected record lemon

exports. Markets in the European Union (EU) such as the Netherlands, France, and the United Kingdom will continue to be major destinations for Argentina's oranges and lemons. Citrus for processing in 1995 is forecast at the 1994 level (688,000 tons). About 70 percent of the Argentine lemon crop is processed annually. Total citrus imports in 1995, primarily grapefruit, are forecast at 6,000 metric tons. Cuba and Israel are the leading suppliers of grapefruit to Argentina.

South Africa

Total South African citrus production in 1995 is forecast at 950,000 tons, slightly below the revised 1994 record output. The 1994 record citrus crop is the result of increased production in Kwazulu Natal and the Eastern and Western Cape provinces, which more than offset lower output in the drought affected regions of the Northern and Eastern Transvaal. These regions account for about 75 percent of total South African citrus output. Although new plantings in the country are now bearing fruit, South Africa's citrus crop in 1995 will be restricted by continuing drought and severe lack of water supplies. Oranges are the main citrus produced in South Africa, accounting for 80 percent of total citrus production. The 1995 orange crop is forecast at 735,000 tons compared to 745,000 tons in 1994. The main orange variety produced is Valencia followed by navel.

South Africa is the world's third largest fresh citrus exporter. About 60 percent of South Africa's citrus production, mainly oranges, is directed to the export market. Also, grapefruit exports are becoming more important. Total citrus exports in 1995 are forecast at 555,000 tons, down from the record 576,000 tons shipped last year. The reduced 1995 citrus export estimate is due to smaller orange supplies in major exporting regions such as the Northern Transvaal, where the drought is worse. This region produces about 20 percent of the oranges destined for export. In general, South Africa exports around 55 percent of the oranges, 45 percent of lemons and 50 percent of the grapefruit produced annually. Important markets include countries in the European Union (principally the United Kingdom and Belgium) and Saudi Arabia. Domestic fresh citrus consumption is not only limited by the relatively small population but also by the low income levels, unemployment, and poor current state of the economy. Citrus for processing in 1995 is forecast at 210,000 tons, slightly above the previous season.

Australia

Total Australian citrus production in 1995 is forecast to decrease 19 percent to 505,000 tons. Unfavorable weather conditions during the growing season adversely affected orange crop yields. Orange production, which accounts for more than 90 percent of total citrus output, is forecast at 470,000 tons in 1995, down 20 percent from the 1994 outturn. New navel plantings are continuing to replace decreased plantings and removals of Valencia trees. This trend is the result of lower returns for fruit suitable to the processing sector (Valencia varieties) compared to the more lucrative fresh domestic and export markets (navel varieties). Bearing Valencia trees currently account for about 58 percent of Australia's total number of bearing citrus trees, while navels account for 41 percent.

Total citrus exports in 1995 are forecast at 84,000 tons, down 15 percent from the 1994 volume. The smaller orange crop forecast, which will likely reduce orange export availabilities to 80,000 tons compared with 95,000 tons exported last season. Leading destinations will continue to be markets in South East Asia such as Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia. Exports to the United States are also becoming more important. Orange exports have been aided by increased promotional efforts concentrated on demonstrations and publicity at the store level and general media activity.

Citrus for processing in 1995 is forecast at 259,000 tons, 27 percent less than the amount processed in 1994. Oranges account for nearly 95 percent of all fresh citrus processed. Some lemons are also processed into juice.

Revised Northern Hemisphere

Production

Data for the Northern Hemisphere has been revised since the January issue of the World Horticultural Trade & U.S. Export Opportunities. Citrus production in the Northern Hemisphere for 1994/95 is now forecast at 42.6 million tons, 1 percent above the January forecast. The estimate for U.S. orange production has been

increased 3 percent, to 10.72 million tons, due to favorable weather and higher yields from maturing trees, making it the largest U.S. crop since 1979/80.

Spain's citrus production estimate has been increased 6 percent from the January forecast because of larger-than-anticipated output of oranges, tangerines, and lemons. Although production is higher than initially forecast--primarily because the citrus crop is produced under irrigation--fruit sizes are smaller because of the drought.

Only marginal revisions have been made in the citrus production estimates for Greece, Israel, and Italy. However, the estimate for Japan's tangerine crop has been revised downward 8 percent to due to a significant reduction in mikan production caused by last year's record breaking hot weather. Morocco's orange production has been revised downward 100,000 tons, to 600,000 tons because drought during the fall and winter seasons necessitated the rationing of irrigation water, which sharply cut yields.

Exports

The total Northern Hemisphere citrus export forecast for 1994/95 is revised upward 2 percent to 6.6 million tons. Spain and Israel account for most of the increase and more than offset a sharp decrease in Moroccan shipments.

Spain's fresh citrus export forecast for 1994/95 is increased from 2.7 to 2.8 million tons based on expected higher lemon shipments due to an upward revision in the production forecast.

Israel's fresh citrus export forecast is revised upward from 247,000 to 357,000 tons based on higher shipments to date than earlier forecast. For example, Israel has exported 27,000 tons of Valencia oranges thus far this year compared with 9,000 tons the previous year and 12,000 tons 2 years ago. Sales increased to Europe as Israeli prices were more favorable vis-a-vis prices for Moroccan and Spanish varieties. Israeli Valencia sales to former Soviet Union countries have also reportedly increased. The Government of Israel recently announced a $30 per metric ton subsidy on Valencia exports to FSU countries.

Morocco's total citrus (primarily oranges) export forecast was reduced from 509,000 to 412,000 tons due to the smaller crop estimate. The export season for navel varieties has ended, with exports totalling only 51,000 tons compared to 85,000 tons last season. A significant reduction also is forecast for the Maroc-Late variety. Overall, lower fruit quality is also responsible for the decline in Moroccan fresh citrus exports.

The U.S. export forecast for 1994/95 for fresh citrus is revised upward slightly to a record 1.18 million tons, 2 percent above the previous forecast. The orange export forecast is increased from 555,000 to 585,000 tons based on stronger shipments to date than earlier expected. Orange exports from November 1994 to April 1995 totalled 350,059 tons, 16 percent above the same time period a year ago. The most significant increase has been to Japan (up 32 percent). However, according to some sources most of the higher quality exportable supplies have already been shipped and exports should slow down as the season winds down. The grapefruit export forecast for 1994/95 is reduced slightly despite slightly higher shipments through April. Grapefruit exports from September 1994 to April 1995 totaled 402,812 tons, 4 percent above the same time period a year ago. However, end of season shipments from Florida were down because of the early-maturing crop this season.

Processing

The total Northern Hemisphere citrus processing forecast for 1994/95 was reduced less than one percent. Expected decreases in processing in Israel, Japan, Italy, and Morocco more than offset increases in the United States, Spain, and Mexico.

The 1994/95 U.S. citrus processing forecast was increased 3 percent to 10.5 million tons based primarily on an upward revision in the Florida orange crop. Florida accounts for nearly 80 percent of this year's total U.S. orange crop which is mostly used for processing.

The Mexican citrus processing forecast for 1994/95 is increased from 511,000 to 600,000 tons. More attractive international prices for frozen concentrate orange juice combined with last December's peso devaluation have allowed the processing sector to be more competitive with the domestic fresh market.

Israel's 1994/95 processing forecast was reduced from 651,000 to 455,000 tons based on increased export demand for fresh fruit. The Government of Israel's announcement in April that it would subsidize shipments of industrial quality Valencia Lates to countries of the former Soviet Union made it more difficult for processors to compete with the fresh export sector.

Processing forecasts for Morocco and Japan are reduced due to smaller citrus harvests. Italy's processing forecast is lowered due to increased domestic demand for fresh citrus.

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FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)
TABLE 1: TOTAL CITRUS

COUNTRY/YEAR 2/	Production	Imports	Exports	Processed	Consumption 1/
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
1991/92	339	0	209	97	33
1992/93	318	0	175	100	43
1993/94	317	0	177	99	41
F 1994/95	306	0	168	95	43
Egypt					
1991/92	2,413	0	112	13	2,288
1992/93	2,425	0	252	14	2,159
1993/94	2,106	0	197	16	1,893
F 1994/95	2,050	0	220	17	1,813
Gaza					
1991/92	105	0	95	0	10
1992/93	104	0	95	0	9
1993/94	104	0	95	0	9
F 1994/95	104	0	95	0	9
Greece					
1991/92	1,013	6	311	192	516
1992/93	1,289	0	461	257	571
1993/94	1,062	0	411	166	485
F 1994/95	1,065	0	438	239	388
Israel					
1991/92	1,042	49	332	579	180
1992/93	900	33	258	502	173
1993/94	835	43	281	418	179
F 1994/95	991	36	357	455	215
Italy					
1991/92	3,023	48	179	1,082	1,810
1992/93	3,400	55	188	910	2,357
1993/94	3,387	119	230	877	2,399
F 1994/95	2,787	171	230	620	2,108
Morocco					
1991/92	1,087	0	508	43	536
1992/93	1,225	0	481	91	653
1993/94	1,324	0	578	216	530
F 1994/95	933	0	412	42	479
Spain					
1991/92	4,559	0	2,466	645	1,448
1992/93	5,206	3	2,950	628	1,631
1993/94	4,755	3	2,747	667	1,344
F 1994/95	5,030	3	2,800	656	1,577
Turkey					
1991/92	1,691	7	440	169	1,089
1992/93	1,670	13	262	168	1,253
1993/94	1,733	11	339	173	1,232
F 1994/95	1,762	10	360	175	1,237
Subtotal Mediterranean					
1991/92	15,272	110	4,652	2,820	7,910
1992/93	16,537	104	5,122	2,670	8,849
1993/94	15,623	176	5,055	2,632	8,112
F 1994/95	15,028	220	5,080	2,299	7,869
Other Northern Hemisphere					
China					
1991/92	4,386	0	47	139	4,200
1992/93	5,971	0	61	178	5,732
1993/94	6,110	0	118	183	5,809
F 1994/95	6,380	0	150	191	6,039
Cuba					
1991/92	754	0	98	181	475
1992/93	720	0	73	223	424
1993/94	602	0	93	182	327
F 1994/95	600	0	95	182	323
Japan					
1991/92	2,067	521	13	325	2,250
1992/93	2,219	492	12	401	2,298
1993/94	1,915	559	11	237	2,226
F 1994/95	1,636	589	10	85	2,132

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)
TABLE 1: TOTAL CITRUS
(continued)

COUNTRY/YEAR 2/	Production	Imports	Exports	Processed	Consumption 1/
Korea					
1991/92	556	0	1	74	481
1992/93	719	0	1	120	598
1993/94	619	0	1	100	518
F 1994/95	555	15	1	56	513
Mexico					
1991/92	3,194	3	93	338	2,766
1992/93	3,968	3	120	438	3,413
1993/94	3,863	3	87	527	3,252
F 1994/95	3,782	3	87	601	3,097
United States					
1991/92	11,297	136	1,111	7,506	2,816
1992/93	13,849	133	1,146	9,804	3,032
1993/94	13,154	170	1,156	9,178	2,990
F 1994/95	14,637	196	1,183	10,514	3,136
Subtotal Other No.					
1991/92	22,254	660	1,363	8,563	12,988
1992/93	27,446	628	1,413	11,164	15,497
1993/94	26,263	732	1,466	10,407	15,122
F 1994/95	27,592	803	1,526	11,629	15,240
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1991/92	37,526	770	6,015	11,383	20,898
1992/93	43,983	732	6,535	13,834	24,346
1993/94	41,886	908	6,521	13,039	23,234
F 1994/95	42,620	1,023	6,606	13,928	23,109
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1991/92	1,560	3	217	630	716
1992/93	1,787	5	189	706	897
1993/94	1,988	7	231	689	1,075
1994/95	1,985	6	237	688	1,066
Australia					
1991/92	648	7	83	417	155
1992/93	615	8	93	355	175
1993/94	622	8	99	354	177
1994/95	505	12	84	259	174
Brazil					
1991/92	16,327	0	95	11,885	4,347
1992/93	15,778	0	94	10,987	4,697
1993/94	14,818	0	152	10,346	4,320
1994/95	16,436	0	95	10,269	6,072
South Africa 3/					
1991/92	882	0	476	239	167
1992/93	890	1	423	249	219
1993/94	963	0	576	205	182
1994/95	950	0	555	210	185
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1991/92	19,417	10	871	13,171	5,385
1992/93	19,070	14	799	12,297	5,988
1993/94	18,391	15	1,058	11,594	5,754
1994/95	19,876	18	971	11,426	7,497
Grand Total					
1991/92	56,943	780	6,886	24,554	26,283
1992/93	63,053	746	7,334	26,131	30,334
1993/94	60,277	923	7,579	24,633	28,988
1994/95	62,496	1,041	7,577	25,354	30,606

1/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.
2/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons and limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.
3/ Includes Swaziland plus very small quantities of citrus from Botswana, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe which are marketed trough the South African Citrus Board.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)
TABLE 2: SWEET ORANGES

COUNTRY/YEAR 2/	Production	Imports	Exports	Processed	Consumption 1/
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
1991/92	168	0	94	54	20
1992/93	160	0	75	57	28
1993/94	160	0	75	59	26
F 1994/95	166	0	76	60	30
Egypt					
1991/92	1,694	0	108	8	1,578
1992/93	1,771	0	238	8	1,525
1993/94	1,489	0	180	8	1,301
F 1994/95	1,350	0	200	10	1,140
Gaza 3/					
1991/92	87	0	81	0	6
1992/93	87	0	81	0	6
1993/94	87	0	81	0	6
F 1994/95	87	0	81	0	6
Greece					
1991/92	820	2	270	172	380
1992/93	1,042	0	386	217	439
1993/94	854	0	364	149	341
F 1994/95	865	0	380	220	265
Israel					
1991/92	513	38	169	312	70
1992/93	377	25	111	205	86
1993/94	343	33	150	148	78
F 1994/95	372	28	200	100	100
Italy					
1991/92	1,842	0	133	790	919
1992/93	2,111	3	137	600	1,377
1993/94	2,100	41	153	550	1,438
F 1994/95	1,650	80	150	360	1,220
Morocco					
1991/92	780	0	342	43	395
1992/93	874	0	321	89	464
1993/94	916	0	348	184	384
F 1994/95	600	0	250	40	310
Spain					
1991/92	2,651	0	1,237	342	1,072
1992/93	2,926	3	1,350	370	1,209
1993/94	2,509	3	1,275	380	857
F 1994/95	2,660	3	1,257	360	1,046
Turkey					
1991/92	830	7	61	83	693
1992/93	820	7	40	82	705
1993/94	840	11	86	84	681
F 1994/95	850	10	100	85	675
Subtotal Mediterranean					
1991/92	9,385	47	2,495	1,804	5,133
1992/93	10,168	38	2,739	1,628	5,839
1993/94	9,298	88	2,712	1,562	5,112
F 1994/95	8,600	121	2,694	1,235	4,792
Other N. Hemisphere					
China					
1991/92	929	0	5	37	887
1992/93	1,575	0	6	47	1,522
1993/94	1,610	0	18	48	1,544
F 1994/95	1,680	0	25	50	1,605
Cuba					
1991/92	428	0	17	82	329
1992/93	379	0	45	82	252
1993/94	350	0	40	75	235
F 1994/95	350	0	40	75	235
Japan					
1991/92	37	170	0	2	205
1992/93	39	163	0	2	200
1993/94	33	189	0	2	220
F 1994/95	28	204	0	2	230

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)
TABLE 2: SWEET ORANGES
(continued)

COUNTRY/YEAR 2/	Production	Imports	Exports	Processed	Consumption 1/
Mexico					
1991/92	2,200	1	10	150	2,041
1992/93	2,913	1	3	220	2,661
1993/94	2,810	1	2	330	2,479
F 1994/95	2,700	1	2	400	2,299
United States 4/					
1991/92	8,178	16	495	6,203	1,496
1992/93	10,074	10	556	7,860	1,668
1993/94	9,419	16	548	7,295	1,592
F 1994/95	10,765	14	585	8,570	1,624
Subtotal Other					
1991/92	11,772	187	527	6,474	4,958
1992/93	14,980	174	610	8,241	6,303
1993/94	14,222	206	608	7,750	6,070
F 1994/95	15,523	219	652	9,097	5,993
Total N. Hemisphere					
1991/92	21,157	234	3,022	8,278	10,091
1992/93	25,148	212	3,349	9,869	12,142
1993/94	23,520	294	3,320	9,312	11,182
F 1994/95	24,123	340	3,346	10,332	10,785
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1991/92	640	0	73	200	367
1992/93	660	0	62	175	423
1993/94	746	1	81	152	514
1994/95	730	1	79	150	502
Australia					
1991/92	612	6	81	402	135
1992/93	578	7	90	340	155
1993/94	588	6	95	339	160
1994/95	470	10	80	243	157
Brazil					
1991/92	14,974	0	82	11,670	3,222
1992/93	14,484	0	82	10,771	3,631
1993/94	13,460	0	140	10,120	3,200
1994/95	15,100	0	82	10,040	4,978
South Africa 5/					
1991/92	712	0	387	175	150
1992/93	712	1	342	175	196
1993/94	745	0	445	140	160
1994/95	735	0	428	145	162
Total S. Hemisphere					
1991/92	16,938	6	623	12,447	3,874
1992/93	16,434	8	576	11,461	4,405
1993/94	15,539	7	761	10,751	4,034
1994/95	17,035	11	669	10,578	5,799
Grand Total					
1991/92	38,095	240	3,645	20,725	13,965
1992/93	41,582	220	3,925	21,330	16,547
1993/94	39,059	301	4,081	20,063	15,216
1994/95	41,158	351	4,015	20,910	16,584

1/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.
2/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.
3/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges.
4/ Includes temples
5/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)
TABLE 3: TANGERINES

COUNTRY/YEAR 2/	Production	Imports	Exports	Processed	Consumption 1/
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Egypt					
1991/92	298	0	0	2	296
1992/93	340	0	10	3	327
1993/94	290	0	9	3	278
F 1994/95	350	0	12	3	335
Greece					
1991/92	73	0	11	2	60
1992/93	78	0	17	2	59
1993/94	73	0	8	2	63
F 1994/95	75	0	18	1	56
Israel					
1991/92	127	0	29	37	61
1992/93	115	0	29	36	50
1993/94	93	0	20	33	40
F 1994/95	135	0	30	55	50
Italy					
1991/92	428	5	13	63	357
1992/93	500	3	27	23	453
1993/94	509	31	30	19	491
F 1994/95	470	35	35	20	450
Morocco 3/					
1991/92	280	0	166	0	114
1992/93	317	0	158	1	158
1993/94	373	0	229	30	114
F 1994/95	300	0	160	0	140
Spain					
1991/92	1,340	0	905	202	233
1992/93	1,521	0	1,150	100	271
1993/94	1,622	0	1,115	172	335
F 1994/95	1,751	0	1,190	180	381
Turkey					
1991/92	390	0	146	39	205
1992/93	390	0	91	39	260
1993/94	405	0	87	41	277
F 1994/95	410	0	90	41	279
Subtotal Mediterranean					
1991/92	2,936	5	1,270	345	1,326
1992/93	3,261	3	1,482	204	1,578
1993/94	3,365	31	1,498	300	1,598
F 1994/95	3,491	35	1,535	300	1,691
Other Northern					
China					
1991/92	3,457	0	42	102	3,313
1992/93	4,396	0	55	131	4,210
1993/94	4,500	0	100	135	4,265
F 1994/95	4,700	0	125	141	4,434
Cuba					
1991/92	11	0	0	0	11
1992/93	15	0	0	0	15
1993/94	6	0	0	0	6
F 1994/95	6	0	0	0	6
Japan 4/					
1991/92	1,867	0	13	317	1,537
1992/93	2,019	0	12	396	1,611
1993/94	1,751	8	11	232	1,516
F 1994/95	1,497	5	10	80	1,412
Korea					
1991/92	556	0	1	74	481
1992/93	719	0	1	120	598
1993/94	619	0	1	100	518
F 1994/95	555	15	1	56	513

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)
TABLE 3: TANGERINES
(continued)

COUNTRY/YEAR 2/	Production	Imports	Exports	Processed	Consumption 1/
Mexico					
1991/92	165	0	12	18	135
1992/93	185	0	9	18	158
1993/94	165	0	4	18	143
F 1994/95	175	0	4	20	151
United States 5/					
1991/92	342	19	20	117	224
1992/93	348	18	15	132	219
1993/94	425	19	24	170	250
F 1994/95	382	22	20	154	230
Subtotal Other Northern					
1991/92	6,398	19	88	628	5,701
1992/93	7,682	18	92	797	6,811
1993/94	7,466	27	140	655	6,698
F 1994/95	7,315	42	160	451	6,746
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1991/92	9,334	24	1,358	973	7,027
1992/93	10,943	21	1,574	1,001	8,389
1993/94	10,831	58	1,638	955	8,296
F 1994/95	10,806	77	1,695	751	8,437
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1991/92	220	0	27	25	168
1992/93	345	0	37	31	277
1993/94	394	0	29	33	332
1994/95	395	0	28	33	334
Brazil 6/					
1991/92	605	0	8	120	477
1992/93	553	0	8	120	425
1993/94	605	0	8	120	477
1994/95	585	0	8	120	457
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1991/92	825	0	35	145	645
1992/93	898	0	45	151	702
1993/94	999	0	37	153	809
1994/95	980	0	36	153	791
Grand Total					
1991/92	10,159	24	1,393	1,118	7,672
1992/93	11,841	21	1,619	1,152	9,091
1993/94	11,830	58	1,675	1,108	9,105
1994/95	11,786	77	1,731	904	9,228

1/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.
2/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.
3/ Clementines only.
4/ Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan), but also including mandarin hybrids.
5/ Includes tangelos which account for about half of combined tangerine and tangelo production. Export data include mandarins.
6/ State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for over one-half of Brazil's production. About 120,000 tons of tangerines, which are processed, are included in the orange table.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)
TABLE 4: LEMONS

COUNTRY/YEAR 2/	Production	Imports	Exports	Processed	Consumption 1/
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
1991/92	58	0	37	10	11
1992/93	48	0	30	8	10
1993/94	45	0	30	5	10
F 1994/95	40	0	27	5	8
Gaza					
1991/92	9	0	7	0	2
1992/93	8	0	7	0	1
1993/94	8	0	7	0	1
F 1994/95	8	0	7	0	1
Greece					
1991/92	120	4	30	18	76
1992/93	169	0	58	38	73
1993/94	135	0	39	22	81
F 1994/95	125	0	40	18	67
Israel					
1991/92	36	6	9	15	18
1992/93	18	1	2	2	15
1993/94	25	5	3	6	21
F 1994/95	25	3	3	5	20
Italy					
1991/92	713	0	32	195	486
1992/93	746	10	22	250	484
1993/94	743	10	42	280	431
F 1994/95	640	20	40	220	400
Morocco					
1991/92	20	0	0	0	20
1992/93	20	0	0	1	19
1993/94	20	0	1	0	19
F 1994/95	20	0	0	0	20
Spain					
1991/92	555	0	324	89	142
1992/93	743	0	450	143	150
1993/94	611	0	354	105	152
F 1994/95	605	0	350	105	150
Turkey					
1991/92	429	0	199	43	187
1992/93	420	5	106	43	276
1993/94	440	0	130	44	266
F 1994/95	450	0	130	45	275
Subtotal Mediterranean					
1991/92	1,940	10	638	370	942
1992/93	2,172	16	675	485	1,028
1993/94	2,027	15	606	455	981
F 1994/95	1,913	23	597	398	941
Other Northern					
Japan					
1991/92	2	94	0	0	96
1992/93	2	90	0	0	92
1993/94	2	89	0	0	91
F 1994/95	2	90	0	0	92
Mexico					
1991/92	5	1	0	5	1
1992/93	7	1	0	7	1
1993/94	10	1	0	10	1
F 1994/95	12	1	0	12	1
United States					
1991/92	695	9	132	280	292
1992/93	855	7	130	424	308
1993/94	893	8	122	464	315
F 1994/95	845	10	125	410	320

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)
TABLE 4: LEMONS
(continued)

COUNTRY/YEAR 2/	Production	Imports	Exports	Processed	Consumption 1/
Subtotal Other Northern					
1991/92	702	104	132	285	389
1992/93	864	98	130	431	401
1993/94	905	98	122	474	407
F 1994/95	859	101	125	422	413
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1991/92	2,642	114	770	655	1,331
1992/93	3,036	114	805	916	1,429
1993/94	2,932	113	728	929	1,388
F 1994/95	2,772	124	722	820	1,354
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1991/92	530	0	71	350	109
1992/93	605	0	55	425	125
1993/94	653	0	95	440	118
1994/95	660	0	100	442	118
Australia					
1991/92	36	1	2	15	20
1992/93	37	1	3	15	20
1993/94	34	2	4	15	17
1994/95	35	2	4	16	17
Brazil 3/					
1991/92	53	0	4	49	0
1992/93	53	0	3	50	0
1993/94	63	0	3	60	0
1994/95	67	0	4	63	0
South Africa					
1991/92	60	0	31	20	9
1992/93	60	0	23	30	7
1993/94	53	0	31	15	7
1994/95	52	0	30	15	7
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1991/92	679	1	108	434	138
1992/93	755	1	84	520	152
1993/94	803	2	133	530	142
1994/95	814	2	138	536	142
Grand Total					
1991/92	3,321	115	878	1,089	1,469
1992/93	3,791	115	889	1,436	1,581
1993/94	3,735	115	861	1,459	1,530
1994/95	3,586	126	860	1,356	1,496

1/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.
2/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.
3/ State of Sao Paulo only.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)
TABLE 5: GRAPEFRUIT

COUNTRY/YEAR 2/	Production	Imports	Exports	Processed	Consumption 1/
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
1991/92	113	0	78	33	2
1992/93	110	0	70	35	5
1993/94	112	0	72	35	5
F 1994/95	100	0	65	30	5
Gaza					
1991/92	9	0	7	0	2
1992/93	9	0	7	0	2
1993/94	9	0	7	0	2
F 1994/95	9	0	7	0	2
Israel					
1991/92	345	5	120	210	20
1992/93	383	7	111	259	20
1993/94	335	5	100	215	25
F 1994/95	425	5	120	280	30
Italy					
1991/92	6	43	1	0	48
1992/93	6	39	2	0	43
1993/94	7	37	5	0	39
F 1994/95	7	36	5	0	38
Turkey					
1991/92	42	0	34	4	4
1992/93	40	1	25	4	12
1993/94	48	0	36	4	8
F 1994/95	52	0	40	4	8
Subtotal Mediterranean					
1991/92	515	48	240	247	76
1992/93	548	47	215	298	82
1993/94	511	42	220	254	79
F 1994/95	593	41	237	314	83
Other Northern					
Cuba					
1991/92	271	0	80	94	97
1992/93	308	0	28	138	142
1993/94	232	0	53	105	74
F 1994/95	230	0	55	105	70
Japan					
1991/92	0	257	0	0	257
1992/93	0	239	0	0	239
1993/94	0	273	0	0	273
F 1994/95	0	290	0	0	290
Mexico					
1991/92	110	0	1	30	79
1992/93	118	0	1	33	84
1993/94	128	0	1	34	93
F 1994/95	135	0	1	34	100
United States					
1991/92	2,018	11	459	885	685
1992/93	2,532	12	441	1,377	726
1993/94	2,409	15	459	1,247	718
F 1994/95	2,636	12	450	1,370	828
Subtotal Other Northern					
1991/92	2,399	268	540	1,009	1,118
1992/93	2,958	251	470	1,548	1,191
1993/94	2,769	282	513	1,386	1,158
F 1994/95	3,001	302	506	1,509	1,288
Total Northern					
1991/92	2,914	316	780	1,256	1,194
1992/93	3,506	298	685	1,846	1,273
1993/94	3,280	330	733	1,640	1,237
F 1994/95	3,594	343	743	1,823	1,371

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)
TABLE 5: GRAPEFRUIT
(continued)

COUNTRY/YEAR 2/	Production	Imports	Exports	Processed	Consumption 1/
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1991/92	170	3	46	55	72
1992/93	177	5	35	75	72
1993/94	195	6	26	64	111
1994/95	200	5	30	63	112
South Africa					
1991/92	110	0	58	44	8
1992/93	118	0	58	44	16
1993/94	165	0	100	50	15
1994/95	163	0	97	50	16
Total Southern					
1991/92	280	3	104	99	80
1992/93	295	5	93	119	88
1993/94	360	6	126	114	126
1994/95	363	N5	127	113	128
Grand Total					
1991/92	3,194	319	884	1,355	1,274
1992/93	3,801	303	778	1,965	1,361
1993/94	3,640	336	859	1,754	1,363
1994/95	3,957	348	870	1,936	1,499

1/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.
2/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)
TABLE 6: OTHER CITRUS

COUNTRY/YEAR 2/	Production	Imports	Exports	Processed	Consumption 1/
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Egypt 3/					
1991/92	421	0	4	3	414
1992/93	314	0	4	3	307
1993/94	327	0	8	5	314
F 1994/95	350	0	8	4	338
Israel					
1991/92	21	0	5	5	11
1992/93	7	0	5	0	2
1993/94	39	0	8	16	15
F 1994/95	34	0	4	15	15
Italy 4/					
1991/92	34	0	0	34	0
1992/93	37	0	0	37	0
1993/94	28	0	0	28	0
F 1994/95	20	0	0	20	0
Morocco					
1991/92	7	0	0	0	7
1992/93	14	0	2	0	12
1993/94	15	0	0	2	13
F 1994/95	13	0	2	2	9
Spain 5/					
1991/92	13	0	0	12	1
1992/93	16	0	0	15	1
1993/94	13	0	3	10	0
F 1994/95	14	0	3	11	0
Subtotal Mediterranean					
1991/92	496	0	9	54	433
1992/93	388	0	11	55	322
1993/94	422	0	19	61	342
F 1994/95	431	0	17	52	362
Other Northern Hemisphere					
Cuba 3/					
1991/92	44	0	1	5	38
1992/93	18	0	0	3	15
1993/94	14	0	0	2	12
F 1994/95	14	0	0	2	12
Japan 6/					
1991/92	161	0	0	6	155
1992/93	159	0	0	3	156
1993/94	129	0	0	3	126
F 1994/95	111	0	0	3	108
Mexico 7/					
1991/92	714	1	70	135	510
1992/93	745	1	107	130	509
1993/94	750	1	80	135	536
F 1994/95	760	1	80	135	546
United States 7/					
1991/92	64	81	5	21	119
1992/93	40	86	4	11	111
1993/94	8	112	3	2	115
F 1994/95	9	138	3	10	134
Subtotal Other Northern					
1991/92	983	82	76	167	822
1992/93	962	87	111	147	791
1993/94	901	113	83	142	789
F 1994/95	894	139	83	150	800
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1991/92	1,479	82	85	221	1,255
1992/93	1,350	87	122	202	1,113
1993/94	1,323	113	102	203	1,131
F 1994/95	1,325	139	100	202	1,162

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 METRIC TONS)
TABLE 6: OTHER CITRUS
(continued)

COUNTRY/YEAR 2/	Production	Imports	Exports	Processed	Consumption 1/
Southern Hemisphere					
Brazil 8/					
1991/92	695	0	1	46	648
1992/93	688	0	1	46	641
1993/94	690	0	1	46	643
1994/95	684	0	1	46	637
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1991/92	695	0	1	46	648
1992/93	688	0	1	46	641
1993/94	690	0	1	46	643
1994/95	684	0	1	46	637
Grand Total					
1991/92	2,174	82	86	267	1,903
1992/93	2,038	87	123	248	1,754
1993/94	2,013	113	103	249	1,774
1994/95	2,009	139	101	248	1,799

1/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.
2/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.
3/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties.
4/ Mostly bergamots.
5/ Sour oranges.
6/ Summer oranges (Natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo).
7/ limes.
8/ Limes, state of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for roughly 80 percent of Brazil's lime production.

Processed Tomato Products Situation and Outlook In Selected Countries

U.S. exports of tomato products during the first 10 months of marketing year 1994/95 (July-June) were valued at $165 million, up 10 percent from the same period the previous season. Exports are thus running at a pace that will surpass last year's record total of $182 million. Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Korea were the leading markets. Tomato paste and tomato sauce account for the bulk of total U.S. tomato product exports. Strong international demand, combined with the top quality U.S. products, has boosted the steady increase in U.S. exports.

Summary

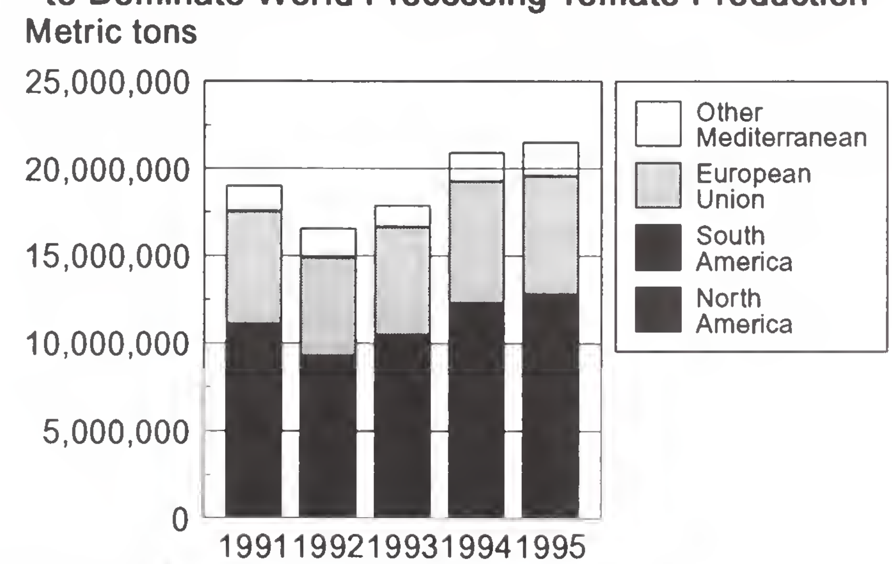
The production of tomatoes for processing in 1995 in 11 major producing countries is forecast at 21.43 million tons, up 2 percent from 1994. The upturn mainly reflects modest increases forecast for the United States, Brazil, and Turkey, which are expected to offset declines in Mexico, Italy, and Spain. Mediterranean producers will harvest slightly less, due mostly to the smaller crop in Spain.

Canned tomato production in selected countries in 1995 is expected to decrease about 3 percent below the 1994 output. There are no available statistics for canned production in the United States, but total production is the largest in the world.

Production of tomato paste in 9 major foreign producing countries in 1995 is forecast at 1.3 million metric tons, up 6 percent from 1994. Production in EU countries will account for 60 percent of the total production of these countries. Italy accounted for 36 percent of the EU's production, followed by Greece with 24 percent, Portugal with 20 percent, and Spain with 14 percent.

Canned tomato and tomato paste exports in 1995 from selected countries are forecast to each increase 3 percent. Italy and Spain are expected to account for most of the increase in canned tomato exports and Italy and Turkey for most of the rise in paste shipments. Italian tomato product exports continue strong due to a weak lira. Several devaluations of the pesetta over the last couple of years have also made Spanish canned tomato exports more competitive. Turkish paste exports are forecast to rise due to a sharp increase in production combined with increased export opportunities to Japan and non-EU countries.

North America (Mostly the United States) Continues to Dominate World Processing Tomato Production



Source. Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA.

Processing Tomato Production in Selected Countries
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Country	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
North America					
United States	9,864	7,963	8,778	10,471	10,793
Mexico	420	52	340	350	300
Total	**10,284**	**8,015**	**9,118**	**10,821**	**11,143**
South America					
Brazil	760	707	670	700	850
Chile	NA	515	611	735	746
Total	**760**	**1,222**	**1,281**	**1,435**	**1,596**
Western Mediterranean					
Italy	3,400	3,200	3,500	3,500	3,450
Greece	1,177	1/ 966	1/ 1,056	2/ 1,145	3/ 1,150
Spain	872	768	894	1,212	1,055
Portugal	706	447	501	865	870
France	320	247	238	277	285
Total	**6,475**	**5,628**	**6,189**	**6,999**	**6,810**
Eastern Mediterranean					
Turkey	1,320	1,500	1,050	1,400	1,650
Israel	168	161	205	259	277
Total	**1,488**	**1,661**	**1,255**	**1,659**	**1,927**
Total Mediterranean	**7,963**	**7,289**	**7,444**	**8,658**	**8,737**
Grand Total	**19,007**	**16,526**	**17,843**	**20,914**	**21,426**

1/ Includes approximately 50,000 tons diverted to the fresh market. 2/ Includes approximately 30,000 tons diverted to the fresh market. 3/ Includes approximately 20,000 tons diverted to the fresh market.

Source: Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA.

United States

Production of contract tomatoes for processing in the United States in 1995 is forecast at a record 10.79 million metric tons, up 4 percent from 1994. Contracted acreage this season is also expected to be up 4 percent totaling 144,770 hectares despite some flooded fields at the time of normal planting. Production in California (up 5 percent), which accounts for over 90 percent of all processing production acreage in the United States, is expected to reach a record high this season. However, output is expected to be lower in most other States, including Ohio (down 14 percent) and Indiana (down 11 percent). A drawdown of domestic tomato product stocks and favorable prices provided the incentive for processors to expand contracting.

Processing tomato yields have shown strong gains over the past few years. The yield in 1994 was a record-setting 76 metric tons per hectare. Given the late start of the season and past experience that suggests yields average lower during wet years, yields in 1995 are not expected to be record-setting. California accounts for over 90 percent of the processing tomato acreage in the United States.

The United States is the world's largest producer of processed tomato products, with tomato concentrates (especially tomato paste, sauces and catsup) accounting for the majority of the products.

According to the California Tomato Growers Association (CTGA), the average field price to be paid by processors for red ripe tomatoes in 1995 in California is reported to be $56.77 per metric ton, up from $55.11 per metric ton in 1994. The CTGA represents the majority of processing tomato growers in the state.

Wholesale prices for tomato paste (55 gallon drums) in mid-April were about 40 cents per pound. If contract production is fully realized, larger supplies will likely result in some softening of wholesale prices this fall. Continued strong demand for tomato products like pizza sauces

and catsup has helped to maintain prices.

U.S. exports of tomato products in the first 10 months of marketing year 1994/95 (July-June) totaled 196,000 metric tons, valued at $165 million, up 16 percent in volume and 10 percent in value over the comparable period the previous season. Exports to Canada, the number one market, during this period were valued at $82 million, up about 2 percent from the same time the previous season. Exports to Mexico ($7.3 million) also registered an increase of about 14 percent during this same period. Other export markets that experienced significant increases in value during the same period included: Japan $21 million, up 22 percent; Korea, Rep. $6.4 million, up 5 percent; Taiwan $2.5 million, up 67 percent; Hong Kong $5.2 million, up 18 percent; Brazil, $2.4 million, up 1,390 percent; Haiti, $2.2 million, up 419 percent; and Philippines, $3.2 million, up 28 percent.

Mexico

Production of tomatoes for processing in Mexico in 1995 is forecast to reach only about 300,000 tons, down 10 percent from 1994 because of reduced plantings. Total area planted to tomatoes for MY 1994/95 is estimated at 72,500 hectares, with 65,000 hectares for the fresh market and 7,500 hectares for processing. Area planted in Sinaloa, which produces about 35 percent of all tomatoes in Mexico, has been decreasing slightly in recent years because producers are using technological advances to achieve higher yields rather than increasing area. This is not the case for other producing states.

Plastic ground covers and drip irrigation systems continue to gain acceptance. The use of such technological advances help control diseases, lower chemical costs, and increase yields.

Northwestern Mexico produces about one-third of the fresh tomatoes and all of the processing tomatoes in Mexico. The winter crop is predominantly produced in the states of Sinaloa, Michoachan, Baja California and Sonora. The summer crop is more widespread, with the predominant states being San Luis Potosi, Baja California, Sinaloa, and Morelos. The United States is Mexico's largest export market for fresh tomatoes, with most exports occurring during the winter and spring months.

The bulk of Mexico's processed tomato production is devoted to tomato paste. Tomato paste production in MY 1995/96, March to February, is forecast at 45,000 tons, down 14 percent from 1994/95. Decreased international demand and prices continue to be the primary reasons for the decline.

There are eight tomato paste processing plants in Mexico. The majority of these plants are located in the state of Sinaloa, and operate from March to June. These plants are controlled by both Mexican and multi-national firms that produce paste under their own labels and for use in other products such as catsup, sauce, hot sauce, sardines, and other paste products. The total processing capacity for paste production in Sinaloa is approximately 6,350 tons of tomatoes per day. Most of the tomatoes for processing are contracted by the processors directly with local growers. If additional produce is needed, tomatoes are purchased on the cash market. Tomato paste is made at different concentrations depending on the use: 29, 31 and 44 degrees brix.

Exports account for over 80 percent of Mexico's total paste production. In 1995/96, exports of tomato paste are forecast to reach about 42,000 tons, down 12 percent from 1994/95. The primary market for Mexican tomato paste continues to be the United States, followed by Canada and Japan.

In 1995/96, domestic consumption of tomato paste is forecast at 7,000 tons , up 8 percent from the previous season. The devaluation of the peso, high costs of capital and the shortage of warehouses have caused tomato paste processors to sell excess supplies into the domestic market.

Brazil

Production of tomatoes for processing in 1995 is forecast at 850,000 tons, up 21 percent from the revised 1994 estimate. There was ideal weather conditions during the growing season.

Processing tomato production is carried out under contract between growers and processors.

In Brazil, the principal factor affecting planted area of processing tomatoes is price.

Tomatoes are produced in all states of Brazil. The major regions where tomatoes for processing are grown are Sao Paulo, the Sao Francisco River Valley in the Northeast, and the Cerrado regions of Goias and Minas Gerais States. The central and southern regions harvest tomatoes from June to November, while the northern region harvests tomatoes from May to October.

In Brazil, tomato processors extend technical assistance, credit, as well as certified seeds to growers. In this way, processors have supply guaranteed, and growers have a guaranteed market and price for their crop. A substantial number of growers of processing tomatoes irrigate their crops in Sao Paulo, Goias and Minas Gerais. All of the crop in the Sao Francisco Valley (Bahia and Pernambuco) is irrigated.

Brazil's annual production of tomato products includes tomato puree (17 to 18 percent TSS) accounting for about 50 percent of total processed production; tomato paste (26 percent TSS), accounting for about 30 percent of the processed production; and tomato sauce, catsup and juice accounting for the balance of production.

There are four major processing tomato plants, which produce approximately 76 percent of the tomato extract; 97 percent of the tomato pulp and puree; and 94 percent of the tomato sauce.

According to Brazilian tomato processors, product yields average as follows: 4.5 kilograms of fresh tomatoes are used to produce one kilogram of paste; 2.5 kilograms of fresh tomatoes are used to produce one kilogram of puree; and 2.5 to 2.7 kilograms of fresh tomatoes are used to produce one kilogram of tomato sauce.

Prices received by producers of tomatoes for fresh consumption in 1994 range from US$230 to US$357 per ton. The average price of tomatoes paid by the processing industries to growers period ranged from US$60 to US$83 per ton.

Brazil's imports of tomato paste were 32,000 tons in 1994 and are forecast at 20,000 tons in 1995. These paste imports are equivalent to 230,000 tons and 150,000 tons of fresh tomatoes respectively.

Chile

Production of tomatoes for processing in Chile in 1995 is forecast at 746,000 tons, 1 percent above last year's level, because of increased planted area.

Chile's output of processing tomatoes has expanded rapidly over the last decade, principally as a result of strong international demand for tomato paste. Chile's excellent climate for tomato growing was another important factor in the dramatic growth in planted area and production. However, planted area is not expected to expand much in the coming years because of constraints on both production and exports. Yearly variation in planted area for processing tomatoes will depend on weather conditions and the ability of the tomato industry to sign contracts with farmers similar to those for alternative crops like sugarbeets, tobacco and others.

In Chile, tomatoes are planted from mid-September through early December of each year and harvested from around January 10 through April 15. For the planting season, frosts are an important limiting factor.

Chile's processed tomato industry is composed mainly of tomato paste and canned tomatoes, whole-peeled, diced-peeled and crushed. The production of tomato paste is produced mainly for the export market. The tomato industry in Chile produces mostly a 30 to 32 degree brix product. However, small amounts of paste slated for the Japanese market are produced at 28 to 30 degrees brix. Tomato paste production in 1995 is forecast at 95,500 tons, up 7 percent from 1994.

In April 1995, the sugar company, IANSA, inaugurated a new tomato paste plant near Curico, about 100 miles south of Santiago. As a result of this new venture, Chile's annual tomato paste production capacity is currently about 110,000 tons. In addition to this new plant, there are 8 major tomato processing plants

in Chile, 6 of which have a production capacity of 10,000 tons or more.

Chile's processed tomato usage has been a residual of exports, but the dramatic increase in consumption of tomato products in the fast-food and pizza industries has given a new dynamic to the home market.

Tomato paste accounts for the bulk of Chile's tomato product exports. In 1995, tomato paste exports are forecast at about 85,000 tons which is approximately 89 percent of total production. In 1994, Brazil (42 percent), Japan (16 percent), United States (9 percent), Argentina (8 percent), and the Dominican Republic (3 percent) accounted for 77 percent of the tomato paste exports. Exports of canned tomato products in 1994 totaled almost 20,000 tons. Argentina, Japan and Brazil were the major markets. There are no imports of tomato products into Chile.

Mediterranean Area

The 1995 harvest of tomatoes for processing in the major producing countries of the European Union (EU) is estimated at 6.81 million metric tons, down 3 percent from 1994, due mostly to production downturns in Italy and Spain. Even though the EU's 1995 quota and price support system for processing tomatoes has not yet been finalized, the 1995 forecast is well above the 1994 EU-wide quota for processing tomatoes of 6.6 million tons. Processing tomato production in Mediterranean countries outside the EU is forecast up 16 percent in 1995, to 1.93 million tons, based on a substantial increase in Turkish tomato production and a modest increase in Israel's tomato output.

Italy

Italy's production of tomatoes for processing in 1995 is forecast at 3.4 million tons, down 1 percent from the previous year because of lower yields, due to unfavorable weather during the spring of 1995.

Tomato paste production is forecast to reach 288,000 tons in 1995, down slightly from the previous year. Canned tomato production for the same period is preliminarily set at 1.5 million tons, up about 2 percent from 1994, due to continued consumer interest in new canned tomato products, such as crushed and diced tomatoes and tomato pulp. Demand for tomato paste, on the other hand, is declining. Consumption of traditional canned whole tomatoes is also stagnant.

In Apulia and Campania, the major Southern Italian tomato producing regions, tomatoes are one of the few crops that can bring a gross revenue of up to 8 million liras per hectare, about 4,800 U.S. dollars per hectare. About 50 percent of Italy's processing tomato production is for whole canned tomatoes, which are grown primarily in Southern Italy. San Marzano and San Marzano types are the tomato varieties used for these crops and are harvested mainly by hand, often by foreign workers. In the North, mainly Emilia Romagna, and other southern regions of Italy where the rest of the tomatoes for processing--mainly for paste--are grown, harvesting is almost exclusively mechanical.

Beginning tomato paste stocks for 1995 are forecast to rebound to a level of 38,000 tons, up from a zero recorded in 1994. However, beginning canned tomato stocks in 1995 are expected to drop to about 95,000 tons, down 29 percent from 1994.

In 1995, Italy's exports of canned tomatoes are forecast at 670,000 tons, up slightly from the previous year. Tomato paste exports in 1995 are forecast at 250,000 tons or 87 percent of total paste production.

Portugal

Production of tomatoes for processing in Portugal in 1995 is forecast at 870,000 tons, up less than one percent from 1994. Favorable prices and strong demand in export markets have been the driving forces for increased production. Due to both an expansion in area planted and unusually high yields, 1994 output of tomatoes for processing increased to 865,197 tons, up 73 percent from the 1993 output. Production of other tomato products consists mostly of diced tomatoes (peeled or unpeeled), and crushed tomatoes. Tomato paste, which accounts for the bulk of Portugal's processed production, is expected to increase in 1995.

Due to severe drought that is affecting the tomato crop in southern Spain, it is reported that Spanish processors are contracting processing tomatoes from Portugal. Some Portuguese processors fear that, by not complying with the established EU-rules for contracting of processing tomatoes, Spanish processors will effectively corner much of the Portuguese output by offering Portuguese farmers higher prices for their crop. The actual quantities of Portuguese tomatoes being contracted by Spanish processors is not known.

Production of other processed tomato products, like diced tomatoes, pizza sauce and tomato pulp, also will be up, accounting for roughly 12,000 tons of processed tomato output in 1995. Diced tomato production is likely to continue expanding, due to the implementation of a 40,000 metric ton production quota for "other " processed tomato products (different from paste and canned tomatoes). Canned tomato output levels, mainly whole peeled tomatoes, are insignificant due to the industry's lack of competitiveness.

About 80 percent of tomatoes for processing are grown in the "Ribatejo", and remainder are produced in the "Alentejo" region. Most of these tomatoes are produced by small farmers on 5 to 10 hectares, which are rented annually by "seareiros". Many of the small "seareiros" to a large extent are being displaced by larger production units, as farmers shifted area formerly planted to corn into tomato production. Land rent costs about 300,000 escudos per hectare per year in the Ribatejo, and ranges from 80,000 to 100,000 escudos per hectare per year for the less productive land in the Alentejo.

The structure of the industry is changing; an estimated 15 percent of all tomato areas (about 2,000 hectares) now consist of larger-scale units using new direct-seeding technologies. Drip irrigation and mechanical harvesting is utilized on 60 percent and 25 percent of these farms respectively.

Seeding normally takes place from mid-April to May. The dominant tomato varieties used for processing are Petopraid, Rio Fuego, Rio Grande and Heinz's H30. Flowering normally takes place in June, and harvesting in August and September.

Out of the eight tomato processors that closed in 1993, only two re-opened in 1994, SERRANOS in the Ribatejo--which was bought by Spanish investors, and TOMSIL in the Alentejo--which has been sold by a bank to private owners. Fourteen tomato processors were in operation in 1994, of which only 3 are said to be turning a profit. In 1995, one processor will re-open, Cooperativa do Sado. A total of 15 units will operate in 1995 with an estimated production capacity of 800,000 to 850,000 metric tons per year, slightly above the national 833,000 ton quota.

Domestic consumption of processed tomato products rose moderately in 1994 due mainly to an expansion of the restaurant and catering business. That expansion has particularly affected demand for crushed tomatoes (12 to 18 degrees brix) used to make pizza sauce. Despite higher production levels, domestic consumption of diced tomatoes is minimal, and production is mostly channeled to foreign markets. Second-level processing for manufacture of ketchup has also tended to remain at a low level of about 2,000 tons. These trends are expected to remain about the same in 1995.

Total consumption of tomatoes for processing is indicated in the following table:

Portugal: Tomato Use by the Processing Industry
(Metric Tons)

	1993/94		1994/95	
	Fresh Utilization	Processed Output	Fresh Utilization	Processed Output
Paste	495,027	96,289	852,616	154,382
Whole Peeled	1,373	783	2,492	1,177
Other	4,497	2,839	10,089	4,717
Total	500,897	99,911	865,197	160,276

Source: National intervention and Guarantee Institute (INGA)

Continued strong international demand in 1995 is expected to maintain Portugal's tomato paste exports at the same level reached in 1994. Portugal's major markets include other EU countries. The recent EU enlargement did not expand market opportunities as Portuguese exporters had expected, since Turkey, the traditional tomato supplier for Sweden, Finland and Austria, is negotiating with the EU to implement an export quota of 35,000 tons under an EU preferential agreement with third countries. Tomato paste from Portugal is having trouble competing with low priced paste from Turkey in EU markets.

Greece

The 1995 crop of tomatoes for processing in Greece is forecast at 1.15 million tons, essentially unchanged from 1994. Tomato paste production in 1995 is forecast at about 193,000 tons, down 2 percent from 1994.

The overall consumption of tomato products in Greece in recent years has more or less stabilized at around 50,000 tons, with canned tomatoes (whole, crushed, chopped and diced) accounting for 20,000 tons; passata (7-12 percent TSS), 22,000 tons; tomato paste (28-30 percent TSS), 4,000 tons; and tomato juice (5-7 percent TSS), 4,000 tons. It should be noted that domestic consumption of tomato paste in 1988 was over 12,00 tons, but has declined in recent years to 4,000 tons or less. A portion of this tonnage is further processed for ketchup and sauces.

The overall capacity of the Greek tomato processing industry is much greater than presently utilized. Since international demand for tomato products continues to be strong and prices fluctuate at satisfactory levels for the packers, it is anticipated that a larger portion of the processing capacity will be utilized this coming season. The industry continues to shift towards new packing equipment in an effort to meet new consumer demands and to further trim costs. The use of one ton aseptic heavy plastic bags within a strong plastic frame keeps gaining popularity along with aseptic bags within steel drums. No problems are encountered with availability and supply of packing materials.

Imports of tomato products have dropped steadily from about 4,000 tons in 1993 to a forecast 3,000 tons in 1995.

Spain

Production of tomatoes for processing in Spain in 1995 is forecast at 1.06 million tons, down 13 percent from 1994, mainly due to a cutback in planted area resulting from a shortage of irrigation water. The lack of irrigation water has prompted some farmers not to plant or to relocate to areas where there is sufficient water in the reservoirs. Although rainfall has been scarce in most of Spain's tomato producing areas since 1993, until this season there was always sufficient irrigation water to enable the tomato crop to develop normally.

Canned tomato production in 1995 is forecast at 260,000 tons, down 17 percent from 1994. Tomato paste production for the same period is forecast at 113,000 tons, up 26 percent from 1994.

Tomatoes for processing are subject to quality requirements established under contracts between growers and processors, for which the government issues a model contract every marketing year. Quality is evaluated by inspectors which are provided by the processors. The inspectors determine the usable quantity, and that the figure is used to determine the total payment to the grower. However, unlike finished tomato products, processing tomatoes do not have a specific regulation on quality standards.

Turkey

Production of tomatoes for processing in Turkey in 1995 is forecast at 1.6 million tons, up 18 percent from the previous year's level. Approximately one fourth of the total Turkish tomato production is industrial (processing) tomatoes.

Tomatoes are grown throughout Turkey, but the bulk of production is concentrated in the Marmara region (western Turkey) and the Aegean region (southern Turkey) where climatic conditions are nearly ideal. Recent trends in tomato production include increasing greenhouse production in southern Turkey for fresh

consumption in urban areas during the winter.

In Turkey, tomato production is a labor intensive crop with the bulk of production occurring on small, family farms. Most planting continues to be done by hand. In the Marmara and Aegean regions, seedlings are started around mid-March and are transplanted after the danger of frost has passed, generally after mid-to-late April. Harvest of early varieties begins in late July, with the peak harvest occurring around mid-August. Growers generally begin to pick the crop once about half of a field is ripe. Since all harvesting is done by hand, three or even four pickings are possible. Depending on the weather, hand-picking can extend the harvest until early October.

About 80 percent of the processing tomato crop is grown under commercial contract, mainly with the larger tomato processors. The remaining 20 percent of the crop is grown independently to supply the smaller processors, who generally do not contract, as well as to supply the home processing market.

About 75 percent of Turkey's total tomato production is consumed fresh; the balance is used for processing. Approximately 80 percent of the processing volume is used to produce tomato paste, 15 percent is used for canned tomatoes, and the remainder is used to produce catsup, juice and other tomato products.

Turkey has an annual tomato paste production capacity of about 375,000 tons, the second largest in Europe after Italy with 400,000 tons capacity.

Commercial tomato paste production in 1995 is forecast to rebound from last year's level of 206,000 tons to about 240,000 tons. In addition to commercial production, an estimated 20,000 tons of tomato paste is produced at home. Home production in the past equaled almost one-half of total tomato paste production.

There are no official statistics on tomato and tomato products production and stocks.

The Turkish tomato paste industry is dependent on exports. Japan continues to be Turkey's leading export market, because the Japanese prefer the color and taste of Turkish paste and believe that hand picking improves quality. Several Japanese firms are in partnership with Turkish processors and the trend to greater Japanese investment in the industry is expected to continue.

Israel

Production of tomatoes for processing in Israel in 1995 is forecast at 277,000 tons, up 7 percent from 1994 due mostly to a 7 percent increase in planted area. The production volume contracted for 1995 is expected to be higher due to strong world demand for tomato products and favorable prices. The main producing areas are Jezreel Valley (35 percent), Golan Heights (25 percent), and Western Galilee (15 percent).

Tomatoes are produced in Israel for three markets: fresh domestic consumption, fresh winter exports, and the processing industry. Fresh tomatoes for local consumption are produced either in open fields or in greenhouses. Fresh tomatoes for export are all grown in greenhouses. Tomatoes for the processing industry are a seasonal summer crop, produced in open fields.

Canned processing products include: whole and diced peeled tomatoes, tomato paste, puree, tomato juice, ketchup and pizza sauces. Most Israeli tomato processors produce the whole range of tomato products.

The tomato processing industry in Israel is primarily export-oriented and therefore affected by global trends. In 1994 approximately 65 percent of all products was targeted for export and about 35 percent for the local market.

France

Production of processing tomatoes in France in 1995 is forecast to increase about 3 percent from 1994, to 285,000 tons, mainly due to a slight increase in planted area. The modest increase in production for processed tomatoes is due to France's having under-utilized its production quotas in the last few years, it aims to meet them in the future. French producers still are likely to have difficulty competing with low-priced imports from other EU member states.

French production of canned tomatoes in 1995 is forecast to reach only 30,000 tons, down 40 percent from the previous year, due mostly to increased imports from neighboring suppliers like Spain and Greece. Spain, one of the leading EU tomato producers, benefited from the devaluation, which increased the competitiveness of its products in the French market. Tomato paste production for the same period is expected to increase to 40,500 tons, up 11 percent from 1994.

Domestic consumption of tomato paste in France in 1995 is estimated at 73,000 tons, up about one percent from 1994.

The EU quota for the French processed tomato production remained unchanged at 392,406 tons in 1994/95 and is not expected to change for 1995/96. The French processed tomato quota is broken down as follows: 278,691 tons for tomato paste; 73,628 tons for whole peeled tomatoes; and 40,087 tons for other production. [The EU production quota was exceeded in 1994/95, because Spain, Italy, and Greece exceeded their domestic production quotas. French producers under-utilized their production quota in marketing year 1994/95.]

The EU minimum grower price for French fresh tomatoes intended for the production of canned peeled tomatoes in 1994 was FF82 per 100 kilograms, and FF64 per 100 kilograms for the production of canned tomato paste.

France continues to be a net importer of tomato paste in 1994. During this same period France imported 35,000 tons of tomato paste. Italy remained France's main supplier of tomato paste in 1994, accounting for over 48 percent of total paste imports. Currently, there are no imports of tomato paste from the United States going into France.

For information on tomato products, contact Emanuel McNeil at (202) 720-2083. For information on tomato production, contact Kelly Strzlecki at (202) 720-6791.

Canned Tomatoes [1/]: Production, Supply, and Distribution in Selected Countries
Metric Tons Net Weight; Including whole peeled, and/or wedged, diced, crushed and other non-concentrated products; Preliminary 1994/95, Forecast 1995/96

Marketing Year [2/]	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Supply Distribution	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stock
France							
1993/94	3,984	45,233	85,089	134,306	3,898	119,104	11,304
1994/95	11,304	50,200	88,000	149,504	6,000	123,000	20,504
1995/96	20,504	30,000	90,000	140,504	6,000	123,000	11,504
Greece							
1993/94	3,252	23,467	3,806	30,525	9,910	20,000	615
1994/95	615	25,315	3,500	29,430	9,000	20,000	430
1995/96	430	27,300	3,000	30,730	10,000	20,000	730
Italy							
1993/94	247,000	1,367,000	5,000	1,619,000	650,000	835,000	134,000
1994/95	134,000	1,456,000	5,000	1,595,000	660,000	840,000	95,000
1995/96	95,000	1,480,000	5,000	1,580,000	670,000	845,000	65,000
Spain							
1993/94	15,000	250,000	100	265,100	55,000	178,100	32,000
1994/95	32,000	315,000	100	347,100	61,000	180,100	106,000
1995/96	106,000	260,000	100	366,100	70,000	182,900	113,200
Brazil							
1993/94	0	27,500	813	28,313	4,144	24,169	0
1994/95	0	10,000	334	10,334	1,963	8,371	0
1995/96	0	10,000	300	10,300	2,000	8,300	0
Total							
1993/94	269,236	1,713,200	94,808	2,077,244	722,952	1,176,373	177,919
1994/95	177,919	1,856,515	96,934	2,131,368	737,963	1,171,471	221,934
1995/96	221,934	1,807,300	98,400	2,127,634	758,000	1,179,200	190,434

Source: U.S. Agricultural Attache Reports. [1/] Includes whole peeled, and/or wedged, diced, crushed, and other non-concentrated products. [2/] Marketing years are July-June with the exception of France's which is August-July, and Brazil's which is May-April. Note: For calendar year reference, 1993/94 MY would become 1993 CY.

Tomato Paste: Production, Supply, And Distribution In Selected Countries
Metric Tons Net Weight, 28-30 Percent TSS Basis

Marketing Year [1/]	Beginning Stock	Production	Imports	Supply Distribution	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stock
France							
1993/94	11,248	32,435	34,203	77,886	3,874	70,749	3,263
1994/95	3,263	36,500	45,000	84,763	3,500	72,000	9,263
1995/96	9,263	40,500	35,000	84,763	5,000	73,000	6,763
Greece							
1993/94	1,129	186,764	2,458	190,351	188,196	2,155	0
1994/95	0	197,949	2,000	199,949	190,000	9,500	449
1995/96	449	192,900	2,000	195,349	185,000	9,500	849
Italy							
1993/94	198,000	325,000	46,000	569,000	220,000	349,000	0
1994/95	0	298,000	45,000	343,000	230,000	75,000	[2/] 38,000
1995/96	38,000	288,000	44,000	370,000	250,000	75,000	45,000
Portugal							
1993/94	21,003	96,289	0	117,292	98,102	15,000	4,190
1994/95	4,190	154,382	0	158,572	140,000	16,000	2,572
1995/96	2,572	156,200	0	158,772	140,000	16,000	2,772
Spain							
1993/94	28,000	111,600	1,500	141,100	69,000	52,100	20,000
1994/95	20,000	153,000	1,000	174,000	75,000	55,000	44,000
1995/96	44,000	113,000	1,500	158,500	75,000	56,000	27,500
Total EU							
1993/94	259,380	752,088	84,161	1,095,629	579,172	489,004	27,453
1994/95	27,453	839,831	93,000	960,284	638,500	227,500	94,284
1995/96	94,284	790,600	82,500	967,384	655,000	229,500	82,884
Turkey							
1993/94	129,000	150,000	931	279,931	117,219	78,712	84,000
1994/95	84,000	206,000	0	290,000	142,356	81,000	66,644
1995/96	66,644	240,000	0	306,644	160,000	83,000	63,644
Chile							
1993/94	1,032	76,250	0	77,282	63,968	9,500	3,814
1994/95	3,814	89,500	0	93,314	82,536	9,800	978
1995/96	978	95,500	0	96,478	85,300	10,000	1,178
Mexico							
1993/94	0	52,500	0	52,500	46,000	6,500	0
1994/95	0	54,000	0	54,000	47,500	6,500	0
1995/96	0	48,700	0	48,700	41,700	7,000	0
Brazil							
1993/94	0	40,000	32,000	72,000	17,000	55,000	0
1994/95	0	56,000	32,000	88,000	18,000	70,000	0
1995/96	0	150,000	20,000	170,000	14,000	156,000	0
Grand Total							
1993/94	389,412	1,070,838	117,092	1,577,342	823,359	638,716	115,267
1994/95	115,267	1,245,331	125,000	1,485,598	928,892	394,800	161,906
1995/96	161,906	1,324,800	102,500	1,589,206	956,000	485,500	147,666

Source: U.S. Agricultural Attache Reports. 1/ Marketing years are July-June with the exception of France's which is August-July, Brazil's which is May-April, and Mexico's which is March-February. 2/ See text for explanation. Note: For calendar year reference, 1993/94 MY would become 1993 CY.

U.S. Exports of Tomato Products [1/]
(Metric Tons)

Country	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 [2/]
Canada	79,323	109,169	112,418	95,842
Japan	23,703	16,310	24,845	27,003
Mexico	14,613	10,842	11,731	10,762
Korea, Rep.	3,919	5,556	8,679	9,874
Hong Kong	5,629	7,944	6,114	5,890
United Kingdom	1,456	2,087	4,952	5,184
Philippines	3,326	4,385	3,856	4,226
Taiwan	732	1,387	2,287	2,889
Saudi Arabia	2,493	2,193	2,467	2,457
Russian Fed.	0	220	1,078	2,064
Netherlands	2,016	2,303	1,388	1,779
Australia	501	1,841	8,266	843
Colombia	78	138	1,126	521
Kuwait	586	1,176	1,044	502
Panama	65	300	1,333	434
Dominican Rep.	199	2,062	1,773	313
Honduras	1,046	1,284	1,022	257
Others	10,812	10,871	13,296	25,487
Grand Total	**150,497**	**180,068**	**207,675**	**196,327**

[1/] Marketing Year July-June. [2/] July-April. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The above statistics include the following HTS (Harmonized Tariff Schedule) commodity codes: 2002100000, 2002900060, 2002900080, 2103202000 and 2103204000.

U.S. Exports of Canned Tomatoes, Tomato Paste, and Tomato Sauce, MY 1991/92-1994/95 [1]
(Metric Tons)

Commodity/ Country	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	July-April 1994/95
Canned Tomatoes:	**16,543**	**29,154**	**28,830**	**22,962**
Canada	10,553	21,032	20,680	11,828
Japan	1,712	2,755	2,703	5,999
Australia	428	510	1,855	431
Honduras	643	1,038	658	0
Mexico	846	521	392	375
Korea, Rep.	97	349	321	347
Hong Kong	129	230	230	192
Singapore	288	166	196	223
Malaysia	169	170	168	182
Others	1,678	2,383	1,627	3,385
Tomato Paste:	**59,859**	**66,811**	**77,814**	**78,055**
Canada	32,427	46,004	43,168	40,823
Japan	9,560	3,835	8,247	8,749
Australia	0	1,246	6,332	117
Korea, Rep.	3,427	4,638	4,800	1,800
Philippines	2,570	3,517	3,676	4,003
Mexico	7,071	1,792	2,886	2,473
Dominican Rep.	110	1,436	1,366	2
Panama	14	108	1,057	235
Others	4,680	4,235	6,282	19,853
Tomato Sauce:	**52,173**	**60,664**	**73,735**	**59,933**
Canada	34,594	40,721	47,350	37,071
Mexico	3,640	6,029	5,871	5,118
Japan	6,706	4,871	4,878	4,266
United Kingdom	316	977	4,763	4,906
Netherlands	704	720	1,215	1,211
Korea, Rep.	131	397	1,116	741
Saudi Arabia	1,589	439	893	869
Kuwait	265	675	536	308
Others	4,228	5,835	7,113	5,443

[1] 1994/95 marketing Year from July-April, prior years July-June. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

U.S. Imports of Canned Tomatoes 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	July-April 1994/95
Italy	11,649	15,715	16,961	19,829
Spain	1,902	1,156	5,816	5,039
Others	0	54	55	0
Total European Union	13,551	16,925	22,832	24,868
Chile	13,581	16,898	11,541	13,273
Brazil	237	380	411	68
Argentina	1,527	678	0	0
Others	0	19	2	4
Total South America	15,345	17,975	11,954	13,345
Israel	12,361	7,927	11,810	9,233
Turkey	1,927	2,468	2,020	628
Canada	842	827	1,716	449
All Others	1,228	286	860	4,933
Grand Total	45,254	46,408	51,192	53,384

1/ 1994/95 Marketing Year from July-April, prior years July-June. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Note: The above statistics include the following (HTS) Harmonized Tariff Schedule commodity codes: 2002900050, 2002100020, 2002100040, 2002100050, and 2002100090.

U.S. Imports of Tomato Sauce 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	July-April 1994/95
Canada	638	3,200	2,982	2,115
Dominican Rep.	1,205	1,463	827	1,908
Italy	613	195	200	481
China, Peoples Rep.	0	0	430	2
Chile	1,252	1,357	289	0
Others	389	165	369	415
Grand Total	4,097	6,380	5,097	4,921

1/ 1994/95 Marketing Year from July-April, prior years July-June. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Note: The above statistics include the following HTS (Harmonized Tariff Schedule) commodity codes: 2103204020 and 2103204040.

U.S. Imports of Tomato Paste and Puree [1/]
(Metric Tons)

Country	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
Mexico	10,791	20,312	28,428	2,525
Chile	8,134	7,789	6,576	2,733
Canada	0	1,439	5,346	7,728
Italy	791	1,025	1,352	1,210
Israel	1,948	776	1,330	2,716
Spain	132	332	1,308	86
Others	2,502	2,088	1,859	828
Grand Total	24,298	33,761	46,199	17,826

[1/] Marketing Year July-June. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Note: The above statistics include the following HTS (Harmonized Tariff Schedule) commodity codes: 2002900010, 2002900030, and 2002900040.

U.S. Imports of Ketchup 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
Canada	53	186	397	4,853
Chile	52	4	0	0
Others	20	40	17	8
Grand Total	125	226	414	4,861

1/ Marketing Year July-June. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Note: The above statistics include the following HTS (Harmonized Tariff Schedule) commodity codes: 2103202000.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
APRIL 95

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY / COUNTRY REGION		QUANTITY CURR MO LAST YR	QUANTITY CURR MO CURR YR	QUANTITY YR TDT LAST YR	QUANTITY YR TDT CURR YR	QUANTITY LAST YEAR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS) CURR MO LAST YR	VALUE CURR MO CURR YR	VALUE YR TDT LAST YR	VALUE YR TDT CURR YR	VALUE LAST YEAR
FRESH FRUIT											
FR. APPLES(JUL)	MT										
MEXICO		24,340	10,245	113,112	65,596	152,059	13,991	5,323	64,637	37,095	86,274
TAIWAN		3,245	5,683	90,100	108,231	99,053	2,023	3,877	70,080	83,377	75,244
CANADA		6,237	6,233	66,317	68,003	80,913	4,756	4,392	49,850	48,829	59,914
HONG KONG		5,490	5,530	50,671	58,881	61,585	2,798	3,136	28,299	33,485	33,749
EU 15		3,203	4,574	30,785	48,036	36,288	1,764	2,512	15,086	23,474	18,074
THAILAND		2,618	2,535	27,190	30,693	31,005	1,485	1,755	18,941	20,070	21,277
OTHER		8,490	10,011	130,442	225,520	147,673	4,735	5,812	69,286	121,772	78,842
Subtotal:-----		53,625	44,813	508,617	604,959	608,577	31,552	26,808	316,180	368,103	373,374
FR. PEARS(JUL)	MT										
MEXICO		5,799	1,489	43,221	43,383	53,629	2,803	753	21,608	20,147	26,653
CANADA		2,067	1,567	35,463	41,680	39,645	1,277	1,261	23,731	25,300	26,222
EU 15		0	47	11,619	9,096	11,674	0	19	5,209	3,585	5,262
TAIWAN		1,308	1,389	6,069	7,974	8,059	747	846	3,568	4,863	4,834
OTHER		56	377	14,956	26,161	15,326	36	264	8,290	13,815	8,482
Subtotal:-----		9,229	4,869	111,327	128,294	128,332	4,863	3,144	62,406	67,710	71,452
APRICOTS(MAY)	MT										
CANADA		0	3	3,030	3,145	3,030	0	3	4,043	3,301	4,043
MEXICO		0	0	1,515	3,718	1,515	0	0	1,183	2,596	1,183
EU 15		0	0	317	222	317	0	0	955	615	955
OTHER		32	16	354	788	354	20	5	487	1,314	487
Subtotal:-----		32	19	5,216	7,873	5,216	20	8	6,667	7,827	6,667
FR CHERRIES(MAY)	MT										
JAPAN		0	0	12,467	15,597	12,467	0	0	77,333	92,582	77,333
CANADA		0	5	6,235	6,379	6,235	0	20	13,376	13,357	13,376
EU 15		2	683	2,213	5,086	2,213	6	548	7,926	11,880	7,926
TAIWAN		0	52	2,140	3,056	2,140	0	195	4,705	8,328	4,705
HONG KONG		0	0	1,847	1,377	1,847	0	0	5,550	3,668	5,550
OTHER		9	0	522	544	522	37	7	1,806	2,158	1,806
Subtotal:-----		11	741	25,424	32,039	25,424	43	770	110,696	131,972	110,696
PEACH-NECTRN(MAY)	MT										
CANADA		138	70	48,374	48,567	48,374	203	100	45,185	40,639	45,185
MEXICO		24	0	6,214	16,203	6,214	13	0	3,374	6,851	3,374
TAIWAN		12	16	4,207	12,462	4,207	7	19	4,276	13,530	4,276
OTHER		41	23	4,472	7,166	4,472	33	36	3,910	5,475	3,910
Subtotal:-----		215	109	63,265	84,399	63,265	257	155	56,746	66,494	56,746
PLUM-PRUNES(MAY)	MT										
CANADA		79	85	23,302	24,565	23,302	111	102	23,412	19,218	23,412
TAIWAN		0	0	13,733	25,396	13,733	0	0	12,198	22,161	12,198
HONG KONG		0	0	7,995	8,863	7,995	0	0	6,825	7,323	6,825
MEXICO		0	3	3,003	3,556	3,003	0	7	1,924	2,119	1,924
OTHER		4	43	6,660	8,981	6,660	6	64	5,875	7,667	5,875
Subtotal:-----		83	131	54,692	71,360	54,692	116	173	50,234	58,487	50,234
FR AVOCADOS(OCT)	MT										
EU 15		22	203	1,515	5,501	4,698	42	333	1,409	4,663	4,440
FRANCE		0	102	537	3,408	2,156	0	71	500	2,834	1,944
CANADA		111	216	898	1,276	2,054	183	207	1,110	1,085	2,728
JAPAN		283	275	1,008	606	1,995	661	608	1,352	1,202	3,905
NETHERLANDS		0	73	280	988	1,278	0	177	315	877	1,302
UNITED KINGDOM		22	27	469	855	865	42	76	446	775	871
OTHER		48	18	107	102	176	60	13	170	143	265
Subtotal:-----		464	712	3,528	7,485	8,923	946	1,161	4,041	7,093	11,338
FR KIWIFRUIT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		322	358	2,940	2,947	3,730	435	508	3,613	3,664	4,605
TAIWAN		340	298	1,990	1,344	1,990	632	438	3,556	2,095	3,556
KOREA, REPUBLIC		341	433	1,665	2,659	1,729	566	642	3,017	4,282	3,120
MEXICO		36	0	502	387	502	54	0	494	264	494
OTHER		85	56	777	993	799	172	104	1,298	1,447	1,315
Subtotal:-----		1,125	1,145	7,873	8,329	8,749	1,858	1,692	11,979	11,752	13,091
FRESH GRAPES (MAY)	MT										
CANADA		1,315	696	111,233	101,631	111,233	2,018	1,073	123,408	112,109	123,408
HONG KONG		0	18	18,018	21,192	18,018	0	45	20,938	25,353	20,938
TAIWAN		0	0	13,330	14,731	13,330	0	0	17,239	20,876	17,239
MEXICO		330	0	10,757	22,589	10,757	175	0	9,922	19,218	9,922
OTHER		39	149	53,162	54,961	53,162	28	129	67,575	74,266	67,575
Subtotal:-----		1,684	862	206,500	215,105	206,500	2,221	1,246	239,081	251,822	239,081
FR STRAWBRIS(JAN)	MT										
CANADA		8,360	7,458	14,674	12,604	38,873	9,536	9,200	20,427	17,627	52,089
MEXICO		7	3	173	13	6,816	8	6	49	12	6,245
EU 15		83	28	424	130	5,738	162	63	987	360	11,850
JAPAN		18	52	19	82	4,338	29	103	32	162	21,177
UNITED KINGDOM		82	27	181	70	3,700	160	60	400	178	7,394
OTHER		146	73	387	339	1,570	446	213	1,401	919	5,003
Subtotal:-----		8,614	7,614	15,677	13,169	57,335	10,182	9,585	22,896	19,079	96,365
FR ORNG INC TMPL(NOV)	MT										
CANADA		21,872	23,572	129,094	128,439	188,551	10,540	11,834	65,362	60,747	93,157
JAPAN		18,726	25,662	77,523	103,491	158,170	11,594	17,362	45,849	69,874	94,865
HONG KONG		17,428	16,046	57,258	61,839	124,417	9,247	8,109	30,301	31,464	62,213
OTHER		11,147	14,460	37,099	56,289	76,902	5,583	7,215	19,661	29,738	39,918
Subtotal:-----		69,174	79,741	300,974	350,059	548,041	36,964	44,520	161,172	191,823	290,154
FR GRPFRT(SEP)	MT										
JAPAN		39,853	21,119	207,396	193,207	250,229	20,878	11,071	109,577	105,708	130,749
EU 15		14,476	10,738	97,370	114,941	102,114	7,495	4,637	48,079	50,571	50,415
CANADA		7,061	8,027	59,098	63,348	74,378	2,556	2,916	24,479	23,799	30,483
FRANCE		6,302	3,794	37,492	42,652	39,454	3,328	1,632	19,611	18,688	20,546
NETHERLANDS		3,726	3,292	25,286	33,595	26,469	1,985	1,403	12,227	15,106	12,834
OTHER		3,813	7,547	22,148	31,317	31,988	1,834	3,572	10,745	15,546	15,431
Subtotal:-----		65,202	47,430	386,012	402,812	458,709	32,764	22,195	192,881	195,624	227,078
FR TANGERINES(NOV)	MT										
CANADA		832	280	9,906	9,426	11,320	724	279	7,736	8,587	9,003
EU 15		124	0	967	372	967	61	0	512	280	512
UNITED KINGDOM		124	0	701	325	701	61	0	382	248	382
OTHER		4	27	492	1,448	514	4	36	476	1,472	497
Subtotal:-----		960	308	11,366	11,246	12,801	789	315	8,724	10,339	10,012
CANNED FRUIT											
CND PEACH&NECT(JUN)	MT										
JAPAN		555	480	4,580	3,672	5,674	594	478	5,199	3,856	6,363
CANADA		351	403	2,652	3,374	2,809	387	384	3,101	3,296	3,285
HONG KONG		268	79	1,631	814	1,768	165	71	1,412	774	1,515
TAIWAN		185	61	1,668	1,244	1,719	170	55	1,456	1,043	1,493
MEXICO		42	39	1,367	380	1,400	37	37	1,034	301	1,061
SINGAPORE		6	105	1,173	926	1,194	6	108	1,203	1,021	1,222
OTHER		358	488	4,242	5,980	4,744	269	404	3,479	5,145	3,866
Subtotal:-----		1,765	1,654	17,313	16,389	19,309	1,628	1,538	16,885	15,436	18,804

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
APRIL 95

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY	QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
CANNED FRUIT										
CND PEARS(JUN) MT										
CANADA	167	611	1,450	2,515	1,554	179	518	1,492	2,286	1,595
JAPAN	0	133	371	450	402	0	134	411	493	425
MEXICO	0	0	148	25	164	0	0	139	19	144
OTHER	37	98	743	1,357	770	29	102	635	1,094	666
Subtotal:-----	203	842	2,713	4,348	2,890	208	755	2,677	3,892	2,830
CND PNEAPL(JAN) MT										
JAPAN	36	200	305	426	985	33	190	309	409	929
CANADA	54	163	314	300	947	53	152	284	294	887
EU 15	0	133	124	438	756	0	100	106	348	654
MEXICO	18	0	54	18	522	15	0	43	11	361
GERMANY	0	133	110	298	420	0	100	94	232	335
RUSSIAN FEDERATI	12	0	12	17	302	5	0	5	9	204
OTHER	22	136	53	268	268	29	176	63	306	257
Subtotal:-----	142	632	861	1,467	3,779	134	618	809	1,377	3,292
FRT MIXTURES(JUN) MT										
JAPAN	529	505	5,598	5,022	6,205	656	651	6,739	5,971	7,448
CANADA	296	474	5,347	5,070	5,677	330	574	6,646	6,586	7,055
HONG KONG	453	187	3,648	3,631	3,999	453	204	3,831	4,033	4,205
SINGAPORE	92	156	2,180	4,305	2,575	105	145	2,399	4,687	2,836
OTHER	454	367	8,638	8,795	9,517	565	422	10,419	10,038	11,359
Subtotal:-----	1,824	1,690	25,410	26,822	27,974	2,109	1,996	30,033	31,315	32,904
DRIED FRUIT										
DRD RAISINS(AUG) MT										
EU 15	4,059	4,501	45,881	44,558	58,981	6,226	6,890	70,453	70,307	91,498
UNITED KINGDOM	2,178	2,278	19,545	20,799	26,123	3,273	3,593	30,221	31,628	40,217
JAPAN	2,274	1,964	18,875	18,073	25,338	3,367	2,685	28,016	26,140	37,283
GERMANY	378	1,022	9,500	6,296	12,132	489	1,418	12,581	9,230	16,772
CANADA	927	768	8,799	8,639	11,595	1,756	1,525	18,463	17,485	24,081
OTHER	1,803	1,833	22,590	22,872	29,191	2,985	2,897	35,071	38,326	45,919
Subtotal:-----	9,064	9,066	96,145	94,141	125,105	14,335	13,997	152,003	152,258	198,782
DRD PRUNES(AUG) MT										
EU 15	2,052	2,598	26,199	26,776	32,679	5,301	6,419	60,287	65,805	77,852
JAPAN	1,196	985	10,785	9,895	14,216	3,090	2,187	24,473	21,803	32,752
GERMANY	717	824	8,566	8,024	10,952	1,695	2,047	19,352	19,039	25,806
ITALY	302	501	4,825	5,210	6,245	908	1,308	12,774	13,780	16,900
CANADA	529	278	3,765	3,422	4,683	1,312	713	8,846	8,059	11,106
NETHERLANDS	388	329	2,931	2,337	3,798	1,058	927	7,820	6,290	10,261
OTHER	624	506	7,112	6,647	8,925	1,277	1,071	14,111	14,058	18,240
Subtotal:-----	4,401	4,368	47,861	46,741	60,503	10,980	10,390	107,717	109,725	139,950
FRUIT JUICES(SSE)										
ORANGE JU CNC (DEC) KL										
EU 15	5,849	11,867	29,383	55,105	91,091	3,724	5,413	13,909	27,720	36,218
JAPAN	3,027	1,262	14,206	5,675	69,389	2,847	1,188	10,111	4,331	28,196
FRANCE	701	5,681	14,819	24,477	38,676	327	2,233	6,217	8,158	14,007
CANADA	2,019	2,328	11,881	13,789	33,030	3,559	4,089	19,721	22,709	50,778
KOREA, REPUBLIC	5,316	2,492	12,108	8,817	24,619	1,944	1,604	6,795	5,153	15,559
NETHERLANDS	3,825	4,374	5,409	19,047	21,706	2,705	2,135	3,429	14,950	8,913
OTHER	4,570	3,553	19,423	29,028	46,673	1,955	2,065	7,741	13,193	19,103
Subtotal:-----	20,781	21,502	87,001	112,414	264,801	14,029	14,360	58,277	73,106	149,855
ORNG JU NTCNC(DEC) KL										
CANADA	4,237	6,942	25,764	34,378	65,910	2,755	5,263	17,025	25,046	43,797
EU 15	3,946	3,433	11,748	28,765	52,654	2,916	1,733	7,706	16,458	32,983
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOU	2,319	16	3,413	17,465	30,665	1,409	9	2,101	9,865	18,995
UNITED KINGDOM	321	67	3,318	6,833	13,138	199	41	1,940	4,084	7,492
OTHER	1,316	2,128	6,922	8,147	21,381	953	1,793	5,306	6,623	16,115
Subtotal:-----	9,499	12,503	44,434	71,290	139,946	6,624	8,789	30,038	48,127	92,895
GRPFRT JU CNC (DEC) KL										
JAPAN	2,971	1,322	7,039	6,195	17,232	3,010	1,452	9,005	6,478	21,264
EU 15	781	3,521	4,028	9,202	15,814	540	4,347	1,990	8,545	7,476
FRANCE	0	284	1,323	1,367	6,701	0	150	527	808	1,922
NETHERLANDS	489	2,780	864	4,665	3,860	408	3,914	605	6,382	2,806
CANADA	262	268	800	1,283	3,085	444	513	1,352	2,253	5,140
OTHER	304	1,542	1,296	7,107	5,012	307	549	906	2,477	2,503
Subtotal:-----	4,317	6,653	13,163	23,788	41,143	4,300	6,862	13,253	19,754	36,383
FRESH VEGETABLES										
FR ASPARAGUS(OCT) MT										
JAPAN	3,517	2,571	8,802	8,443	10,284	12,805	13,805	33,246	37,706	40,777
CANADA	2,039	670	3,637	2,689	7,315	4,469	2,089	8,901	7,079	17,193
SWITZERLAND	595	186	2,170	991	2,363	1,834	741	7,046	3,684	7,628
EU 15	410	170	1,208	670	1,672	858	465	3,233	1,946	4,495
OTHER	53	14	101	68	347	222	86	431	259	1,455
Subtotal:-----	6,614	3,612	15,917	12,860	21,980	20,188	17,185	52,857	50,675	71,547
FR ONIONS(OCT) MT										
CANADA	7,551	7,964	47,119	52,654	102,144	2,973	4,608	22,560	25,158	39,439
JAPAN	292	21	5,023	119,340	37,191	107	21	1,767	34,701	10,682
MEXICO	48	19	8,962	14,475	18,310	32	22	2,711	4,272	5,250
KOREA, REPUBLIC	991	0	1,029	11,959	13,366	218	0	238	3,577	4,909
OTHER	672	477	7,739	13,750	22,817	232	303	3,804	5,129	9,478
Subtotal:-----	9,554	8,480	69,873	212,178	193,829	3,562	4,953	31,079	72,837	69,758
CANNED VEGETABLES										
CND SWT CORN(AUG) MT										
JAPAN	5,314	4,402	45,998	42,641	59,668	4,034	3,754	36,499	36,482	48,168
EU 15	1,649	4,667	34,517	27,512	39,467	1,209	3,402	24,989	20,694	28,525
TAIWAN	1,171	905	11,175	12,708	15,911	987	752	10,004	11,878	14,379
HONG KONG	889	1,663	10,241	9,176	13,803	727	1,335	7,936	7,764	10,733
UNITED KINGDOM	875	1,515	9,209	8,474	11,526	601	1,169	6,425	6,432	8,145
NETHERLANDS	0	240	10,471	2,499	11,266	0	163	7,457	1,646	7,928
OTHER	2,161	3,017	19,394	28,017	25,628	1,854	2,600	16,162	24,169	21,565
Subtotal:-----	11,174	14,654	121,325	120,055	154,477	8,810	11,841	95,590	100,986	123,369
CND TOM PAS(JUL) MT										
CANADA	3,159	2,764	35,603	40,823	43,168	2,819	2,342	30,610	33,093	37,437
JAPAN	670	634	7,267	8,749	8,247	509	518	6,022	6,918	6,858
AUSTRALIA	0	0	6,303	117	6,332	0	0	4,874	93	4,893
KOREA, REPUBLIC	212	43	4,447	1,800	4,800	207	42	4,057	1,709	4,343
OTHER	776	1,933	13,686	26,566	15,267	628	1,596	10,402	21,789	11,682
Subtotal:-----	4,818	5,372	67,307	78,055	77,814	4,163	4,499	55,965	63,602	65,213

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
APRIL 95

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY / COUNTRY REGION		QUANTITY CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS) CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
CANNED VEGETABLES											
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)	MT										
CANADA		3,383	5,401	39,123	39,694	51,739	3,389	5,142	39,984	38,639	51,151
EU 15		669	153	5,634	7,218	7,209	910	330	6,668	7,404	7,955
MEXICO		573	145	4,983	5,251	6,060	387	119	3,194	3,550	3,953
JAPAN		355	385	4,373	4,768	5,201	589	368	4,951	5,385	6,127
UNITED KINGDOM		225	29	3,750	4,943	4,764	366	74	4,111	4,686	4,723
OTHER		1,032	717	8,311	7,448	10,504	1,134	799	8,266	7,857	10,037
Subtotal:-----		6,012	6,800	62,425	64,379	80,713	6,409	6,758	63,062	62,835	79,222
FRZN VEGETABLES											
FZN SWT CORN(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		3,361	2,955	34,346	32,068	39,969	3,096	2,882	30,727	30,645	36,158
AUSTRALIA		204	103	4,886	3,211	5,189	154	71	3,664	2,638	3,921
HONG KONG		236	286	3,566	2,992	4,235	190	198	2,718	2,561	3,345
CANADA		436	295	2,686	3,169	3,124	364	233	2,172	2,487	2,543
OTHER		851	1,380	8,546	16,069	9,873	634	1,171	7,042	12,102	8,317
Subtotal:-----		5,089	5,019	54,030	57,509	62,389	4,438	4,555	46,323	50,434	54,283
FZN F FRY(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		12,347	15,205	111,636	132,631	134,450	8,806	10,673	78,935	96,013	95,428
KOREA, REPUBLIC		1,953	1,997	14,560	16,206	17,784	1,355	1,438	9,619	11,605	11,869
HONG KONG		1,353	1,737	9,937	14,099	12,812	869	1,145	6,406	9,329	8,402
OTHER		6,490	16,673	62,134	101,581	75,482	4,835	11,948	45,991	78,063	56,337
Subtotal:-----		22,143	35,612	198,267	264,517	240,529	15,865	25,205	140,950	195,010	172,036
TREE NUTS											
ALMONDS UNSH(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		705	199	5,394	2,731	6,276	2,111	592	13,574	8,251	15,711
INDIA		178	725	3,618	7,852	4,259	533	1,835	10,447	19,973	12,553
EU 15		0	126	701	2,979	867	0	321	1,425	7,232	1,759
OTHER		92	96	1,779	3,284	2,043	278	219	4,260	7,884	4,803
Subtotal:-----		974	1,146	11,492	16,846	13,445	2,922	2,967	29,706	43,341	34,827
ALMND SH/PREP(JUL)	MT										
EU 15		9,057	4,921	84,915	111,074	97,407	41,445	17,640	376,415	385,421	431,545
GERMANY		2,820	1,177	34,935	44,491	39,872	10,538	4,495	148,204	154,244	169,362
JAPAN		738	1,593	16,953	14,714	18,588	4,174	6,115	87,005	56,478	96,366
UNITED KINGDOM		1,051	665	10,570	9,724	11,946	4,843	2,607	44,208	34,903	50,821
NETHERLANDS		945	442	10,071	10,626	11,169	4,581	1,637	47,151	36,464	52,747
FRANCE		1,219	615	9,100	11,676	10,868	6,525	2,162	42,713	39,780	51,248
OTHER		3,145	3,464	39,883	51,926	46,653	13,296	11,327	165,604	164,001	189,227
Subtotal:-----		12,940	9,979	141,750	177,714	162,648	58,916	35,081	629,024	605,900	717,138
WALNUTS SH(AUG)	MT										
EU 15		119	171	6,938	7,334	7,709	334	454	15,019	15,512	16,845
JAPAN		360	724	3,760	4,182	4,911	1,957	2,753	20,398	16,079	26,606
ITALY		9	0	2,199	3,537	2,252	10	0	4,022	5,849	4,117
CANADA		77	147	1,666	1,912	2,120	278	512	5,351	5,964	6,996
FRANCE		0	5	1,417	494	1,417	0	29	2,616	1,135	2,616
ISRAEL		85	35	1,208	1,313	1,399	378	148	5,420	4,468	6,259
OTHER		252	303	2,572	3,936	3,200	1,040	1,159	11,096	12,028	13,316
Subtotal:-----		893	1,380	16,145	18,676	19,339	3,987	5,026	57,284	54,050	70,023
WALNUTS UNSH(AUG)	MT										
EU 15		434	45	37,001	43,615	37,212	819	109	70,360	69,262	70,728
SPAIN		19	0	9,708	10,145	9,746	34	0	18,331	16,164	18,400
NETHERLANDS		3	27	8,539	5,822	8,600	16	55	16,345	9,695	16,459
GERMANY		315	7	8,593	13,020	8,593	565	11	16,217	19,313	16,217
ITALY		59	0	5,889	9,116	5,908	105	0	11,343	15,026	11,358
OTHER		143	356	6,463	8,996	7,024	274	660	13,523	16,169	14,569
Subtotal:-----		577	401	43,465	52,610	44,236	1,093	769	83,882	85,431	85,296
HOPS&PRODUCTS											
HOP PELTS(SEP)	MT										
CANADA		91	152	746	858	1,267	589	1,020	4,975	5,711	8,310
BRAZIL		4	497	845	2,274	1,219	28	2,814	3,865	12,225	5,852
EU 15		19	119	473	887	504	82	782	2,770	5,563	2,988
MEXICO		83	0	176	0	363	603	0	1,218	0	2,593
JAPAN		0	20	256	451	256	0	146	1,383	2,873	1,385
UNITED KINGDOM		0	36	218	288	221	0	200	1,500	1,504	1,518
OTHER		87	94	543	936	616	303	416	2,093	5,010	2,431
Subtotal:-----		283	881	3,040	5,406	4,224	1,604	5,178	16,304	31,384	23,559
HOP EXTRACT(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		68	307	1,754	723	2,246	785	3,815	12,092	15,815	15,676
EU 15		88	94	940	1,123	1,297	1,064	1,727	13,945	17,665	19,026
BRAZIL		12	56	406	291	533	199	654	3,873	3,947	4,742
GERMANY		35	34	345	545	459	333	367	4,386	8,319	6,085
NETHERLANDS		1	4	196	118	330	14	92	4,453	3,112	5,995
OTHER		63	139	871	1,290	1,385	713	1,194	16,588	18,574	23,698
Subtotal:-----		231	597	3,970	3,427	5,460	2,760	7,389	46,498	56,001	63,141
HOPS,NSPF(SEP)	MT										
EU 15		13	2	1,005	1,480	1,106	76	16	4,419	9,262	4,874
GERMANY		13	0	729	1,082	829	76	0	2,841	6,642	3,291
UNITED KINGDOM		0	2	268	380	269	0	16	1,468	2,322	1,472
JAPAN		0	0	231	144	233	0	0	1,417	923	1,424
MEXICO		38	30	38	30	132	201	213	210	213	598
BRAZIL		37	0	99	132	111	173	0	488	773	635
OTHER		43	23	234	331	419	487	162	2,864	2,007	4,026
Subtotal:-----		131	55	1,608	2,117	2,000	937	391	9,398	13,178	11,557
WINE											
GRAPE WINE(JAN)	KL.										
EU 15		4,058	5,007	11,984	13,674	42,518	6,098	8,443	18,299	22,882	66,365
CANADA		2,350	2,095	10,342	7,997	32,725	3,177	3,431	13,040	13,275	49,168
UNITED KINGDOM		1,620	3,017	4,238	7,677	19,825	3,060	5,579	8,296	14,198	37,484
JAPAN		977	1,228	3,909	5,099	14,420	1,532	1,969	6,082	7,904	21,439
SWEDEN		929	237	2,728	588	6,841	552	211	1,779	571	4,335
OTHER		3,264	2,217	9,842	10,678	28,217	3,620	3,529	13,706	15,405	40,531
Subtotal:-----		10,648	10,547	36,076	37,448	117,880	14,427	17,372	51,127	59,467	177,503

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
APRIL 95

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR FRT & MLNS											
FR APPLES(JUL)	MT										
NEW ZEALAND		5,596	12,449	8,330	17,668	28,387	4,752	11,229	7,785	18,137	31,041
SOUTH AFRICA, RE		1,312	117	5,172	5,624	19,044	917	65	3,938	4,609	16,039
CANADA		1,574	2,350	28,377	38,373	29,886	896	1,194	12,819	15,048	13,666
OTHER		9,848	5,715	22,210	14,018	33,758	3,800	1,894	8,930	4,905	13,616
Subtotal:-----		18,330	20,630	64,088	75,683	111,075	10,365	14,382	33,472	42,699	74,362
FR PEARS(JUL)	MT										
CHILE		5,709	5,463	33,337	16,794	44,495	1,855	1,878	11,894	6,173	16,093
ARGENTINA		2,351	1,742	9,226	6,792	13,831	1,230	1,061	5,012	4,030	7,587
OTHER		2,522	3,653	5,314	6,119	7,183	2,289	2,633	8,057	6,920	9,888
Subtotal:-----		10,582	10,858	47,876	29,705	65,509	5,374	5,572	24,963	17,123	33,569
APRICOT (MAY)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	781	919	781	0	0	489	651	489
NEW ZEALAND		0	0	157	259	157	0	0	283	593	283
TURKEY		0	0	56	53	56	0	0	159	66	159
OTHER		0	0	47	2	47	0	0	62	3	62
Subtotal:-----		0	0	1,042	1,233	1,042	0	0	993	1,313	993
PEACH-NEC(MAY)	MT										
CHILE		24	0	42,893	49,100	42,893	15	0	27,605	31,406	27,605
OTHER		0	166	252	368	252	0	174	240	356	240
Subtotal:-----		24	166	43,145	49,468	43,145	15	174	27,844	31,762	27,844
PLUM-PRUNE(MAY)	MT										
CHILE		2,261	1,596	21,389	23,124	21,389	1,404	1,009	14,143	15,369	14,143
OTHER		111	0	233	291	233	98	0	215	420	215
Subtotal:-----		2,372	1,596	21,621	23,414	21,621	1,502	1,009	14,358	15,789	14,358
FRESH GRAPES (MAY)	MT										
CHILE		52,414	38,278	265,879	280,758	265,879	38,340	28,178	201,749	217,136	201,749
MEXICO		26	0	41,331	41,048	41,331	26	0	55,237	46,576	55,237
OTHER		287	902	1,566	4,354	1,566	402	1,433	1,482	7,106	1,482
Subtotal:-----		52,728	39,180	308,775	326,160	308,775	38,768	29,610	258,468	270,818	258,468
FR RASPBRY(JAN)	MT										
CANADA		0	0	0	19	6,176	0	0	0	46	13,062
OTHER		168	172	689	919	1,253	296	462	1,162	2,750	2,881
Subtotal:-----		168	172	689	938	7,429	296	462	1,162	2,796	15,943
FR STRAWBRIS(JAN)	MT										
MEXICO		5,618	5,477	13,125	15,783	18,950	9,917	9,513	26,111	31,760	31,945
OTHER		0	0	92	75	893	0	0	197	163	2,360
Subtotal:-----		5,618	5,477	13,217	15,858	19,843	9,917	9,513	26,308	31,922	34,305
FR BANANA(JAN)	MT										
COSTA RICA		54,566	70,981	238,072	255,353	977,101	17,314	22,972	70,030	80,454	247,820
ECUADOR		72,395	81,371	276,556	378,727	785,910	19,453	23,368	71,936	105,280	204,154
COLOMBIA		51,460	42,767	219,947	181,588	629,509	15,670	12,364	64,803	51,706	186,765
OTHER		99,392	120,768	394,269	406,068	1,301,463	30,983	35,979	106,084	115,541	357,419
Subtotal:-----		277,813	315,886	1,128,844	1,221,736	3,693,983	83,420	94,683	312,853	352,980	996,158
FR MANGO(JAN)	MT										
MEXICO		13,147	11,195	16,691	19,264	108,432	13,962	10,740	16,970	18,256	81,678
OTHER		2,259	4,741	5,363	10,486	15,163	1,390	2,754	4,816	7,537	15,151
Subtotal:-----		15,406	15,936	22,054	29,749	123,596	15,352	13,494	21,786	25,793	96,829
FR PINAPLE(JAN)	MT										
COSTA RICA		5,182	7,465	23,389	27,007	82,295	2,012	2,654	9,437	9,690	28,637
HONDURAS		2,070	3,509	10,988	12,271	28,782	573	974	3,026	3,975	7,927
OTHER		1,135	1,848	4,076	3,980	16,784	288	384	1,094	931	3,523
Subtotal:-----		8,388	12,821	38,453	43,257	127,861	2,872	4,012	13,557	14,596	40,086
FR CANTLPE(MAY)	MT										
COSTA RICA		14,782	13,004	43,061	46,258	43,061	5,816	5,656	18,971	20,467	18,971
MEXICO		17,822	25,524	63,603	83,693	63,603	4,875	6,498	17,851	22,689	17,851
HONDURAS		15,926	12,268	64,399	60,850	64,399	3,698	2,865	14,716	13,895	14,716
GUATEMALA		9,902	15,692	36,328	48,065	36,328	3,076	4,919	11,415	14,828	11,415
OTHER		4,189	6,493	19,831	23,389	19,831	968	1,483	4,630	5,421	4,630
Subtotal:-----		62,620	72,981	227,221	262,255	227,221	18,432	21,421	67,583	77,301	67,583
FR MELON,OT(MAY)	MT										
MEXICO		5,306	7,875	40,290	44,191	40,290	2,105	2,859	14,546	14,639	14,546
COSTA RICA		8,242	5,254	29,573	26,556	29,573	3,031	2,473	11,703	12,098	11,703
OTHER		6,663	9,088	44,425	50,121	44,425	1,955	2,719	14,557	16,032	14,557
Subtotal:-----		20,211	22,218	114,288	120,868	114,288	7,092	8,051	40,806	42,768	40,806
FR ORANGES(NOV)	MT										
AUSTRALIA		0	0	0	0	9,382	0	0	2	0	10,635
OTHER		619	2,451	3,823	7,130	6,849	191	854	1,744	2,893	2,592
Subtotal:-----		619	2,451	3,824	7,130	16,234	191	854	1,756	2,896	13,245
CANNED FRUIT											
CND MANDRN(JAN)	MT										
EU 15		2,876	3,881	12,164	14,876	29,717	2,172	3,604	9,233	14,365	23,341
SPAIN		2,876	3,881	12,030	14,875	29,580	2,172	3,604	9,111	14,362	23,213
CHINA, PEOPLES R		1,568	2,008	4,388	5,697	19,914	1,235	1,836	3,190	4,922	14,697
OTHER		47	216	152	404	948	50	330	157	492	828
Subtotal:-----		4,491	6,106	16,704	20,978	50,578	3,458	5,770	12,581	19,779	38,866
CND BLK OLV(NOV)	MT										
EU 15		947	943	6,951	5,396	12,078	1,906	2,109	13,146	12,083	23,739
SPAIN		828	786	5,824	4,256	9,944	1,632	1,745	10,607	9,434	18,786
MOROCCO		267	439	1,334	2,610	2,820	486	855	2,345	5,040	5,022
OTHER		2	2	81	36	113	3	5	136	85	207
Subtotal:-----		1,216	1,384	8,366	8,042	15,011	2,395	2,969	15,628	17,208	28,968
CND GRN OLV(NOV)	MT										
EU 15		3,657	2,347	19,255	16,927	39,796	9,503	7,227	48,818	50,127	104,310
SPAIN		3,615	2,338	18,856	16,610	39,081	9,424	7,195	48,118	49,479	102,782
OTHER		227	173	1,083	1,132	2,530	321	271	1,502	1,782	3,806
Subtotal:-----		3,884	2,519	20,338	18,059	42,340	9,824	7,498	50,320	51,909	108,155
CND PEACH(JUN)	MT										
EU 15		1,019	1,278	15,319	16,172	16,731	577	758	8,813	9,111	9,614
GREECE		1,014	1,253	14,107	15,868	15,515	566	707	8,045	8,766	8,832
OTHER		38	180	4,216	3,221	4,479	30	151	2,152	2,120	2,310
Subtotal:-----		1,057	1,458	19,535	19,393	21,211	606	909	10,966	11,230	11,925
CND PINAPLE(JAN)	MT										
THAILAND		14,866	14,816	60,020	43,661	154,150	7,873	7,578	31,524	22,730	78,883
PHILIPPINES		11,384	9,423	49,169	44,346	129,101	7,578	5,205	33,255	23,678	74,096
OTHER		2,572	2,810	13,301	16,927	50,388	1,218	1,520	5,261	7,219	20,440
Subtotal:-----		28,822	27,048	122,489	104,934	333,639	16,669	14,303	70,040	53,627	173,419
DRIED FRUIT											
DRD APRCT(JUL)	MT										
TURKEY		606	1,087	7,326	11,981	8,765	1,537	1,682	18,783	18,687	22,058
OTHER		25	3	487	140	556	71	17	1,218	340	1,434
Subtotal:-----		630	1,089	7,813	12,121	9,321	1,608	1,699	20,001	19,026	23,491

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY / COUNTRY REGION		QUANTITY CURR MO LAST YR	QUANTITY CURR MO CURR YR	QUANTITY YR TDT LAST YR	QUANTITY YR TDT CURR YR	QUANTITY LAST YEAR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS) CURR MO LAST YR	VALUE CURR MO CURR YR	VALUE YR TDT LAST YR	VALUE YR TDT CURR YR	VALUE LAST YEAR
DRIED FRUIT											
DATES(SEP)	MT										
PAKISTAN		656	17	2,930	1,514	4,346	640	16	3,000	1,456	4,288
OTHER		178	75	818	699	984	251	112	1,329	1,223	1,546
Subtotal:-----		833	92	3,748	2,214	5,330	891	129	4,329	2,679	5,835
DRD FIG(SEP)	MT										
TURKEY		158	70	1,014	1,106	1,329	166	86	1,503	1,582	1,854
EU 15		0	19	761	1,134	761	0	25	1,820	2,736	1,820
GREECE		0	0	727	1,069	727	0	1	1,695	2,572	1,695
MEXICO		0	17	1,186	267	1,376	0	27	518	884	1,203
OTHER		0	0	77	26	78	0	1	96	64	98
Subtotal:-----		158	107	3,039	2,533	3,545	166	139	3,937	5,266	4,975
DRD RAISIN(AUG)	MT										
MEXICO		0	645	3,413	4,367	3,413	0	597	3,151	3,823	3,151
TURKEY		99	84	1,949	1,461	2,151	103	93	1,985	1,444	2,187
CHILE		82	143	588	1,487	1,015	106	179	724	1,767	1,271
OTHER		1	0	328	181	376	2	0	349	204	403
Subtotal:-----		181	872	6,278	7,496	6,955	211	869	6,210	7,238	7,012
FRUIT JUICE(SSE)											
APPLE JUIC(JUL)	KL										
EU 15		32,329	31,345	236,635	247,935	301,622	7,447	9,117	50,719	63,368	63,142
ARGENTINA		5,979	16,878	198,849	194,396	329,391	798	3,898	37,223	31,428	56,887
GERMANY		21,327	23,812	159,693	182,328	206,824	5,493	7,159	35,587	47,886	44,839
OTHER		35,318	27,640	379,898	301,322	450,857	6,025	6,936	76,748	64,308	89,393
Subtotal:-----		73,626	75,863	815,381	743,653	1,081,869	14,270	19,951	164,691	159,105	209,422
FCOJ(DEC)	KL										
BRAZIL		115,531	10,437	560,558	234,342	1,294,427	22,425	2,206	106,164	45,734	235,899
OTHER		29,420	44,834	109,367	174,726	220,694	7,812	10,218	27,229	41,327	52,557
Subtotal:-----		144,951	55,270	669,924	409,068	1,515,121	30,237	12,425	133,393	87,061	288,456
GRAPE JU(JAN)	KL										
EU 15		6,302	583	11,345	2,219	23,269	3,392	448	6,012	1,277	12,643
ITALY		2,358	583	6,556	2,129	12,156	1,144	448	3,349	1,238	6,471
SPAIN		3,923	0	4,631	69	10,898	2,215	0	2,568	17	6,017
BRAZIL		955	366	1,727	3,277	12,663	311	110	640	1,102	4,500
OTHER		2,384	4,425	5,571	10,347	30,935	663	1,260	2,025	3,077	9,537
Subtotal:-----		9,641	5,374	18,643	15,843	66,866	4,366	1,818	8,677	5,456	26,679
PNEAPL JUCN(JAN)	KL										
PHILIPPINES		6,339	5,902	31,071	40,465	95,904	1,288	799	5,993	5,494	15,324
THAILAND		6,343	7,579	43,313	50,676	92,632	766	1,333	7,536	8,674	14,423
OTHER		1,337	1,493	6,810	5,746	24,503	338	324	1,718	1,253	5,518
Subtotal:-----		14,019	14,973	81,193	96,888	213,039	2,392	2,457	15,247	15,420	35,265
PNEAPL JUNC(JAN)	KL										
PHILIPPINES		3,420	3,760	15,406	15,491	43,380	1,079	1,171	5,193	4,781	12,278
THAILAND		885	1,541	2,857	4,733	10,030	676	1,272	2,300	3,740	8,176
OTHER		87	89	3,588	3,459	10,691	49	37	618	634	2,058
Subtotal:-----		4,392	5,389	21,852	23,683	64,101	1,804	2,480	8,111	9,155	22,511
FROZEN FRUIT											
FZN STRBRY(DEC)	MT										
MEXICO		3,118	4,644	10,939	18,446	17,926	2,979	4,166	10,455	17,753	17,210
OTHER		98	165	483	379	866	332	552	1,456	1,242	2,208
Subtotal:-----		3,217	4,809	11,421	18,825	18,792	3,312	4,718	11,910	18,996	19,418
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR BEANS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		885	902	9,670	12,007	9,782	1,230	925	12,782	19,626	13,004
OTHER		25	64	273	284	922	27	42	205	238	723
Subtotal:-----		910	965	9,942	12,290	10,704	1,257	967	12,988	19,864	13,727
FR CARROT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		1,263	814	35,530	54,636	48,304	307	391	8,428	15,930	12,253
MEXICO		1,791	3,219	8,520	11,918	11,417	538	571	2,137	1,951	2,924
OTHER		126	23	285	120	373	79	21	173	77	256
Subtotal:-----		3,180	4,056	44,336	66,675	60,095	924	983	10,739	17,958	15,433
FR CABBAGE(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		174	226	7,130	15,376	12,282	38	49	1,687	4,170	3,022
MEXICO		123	613	3,203	5,497	5,481	19	149	526	1,132	942
OTHER		12	3	157	34	190	11	3	59	24	86
Subtotal:-----		310	842	10,491	20,906	17,953	68	201	2,272	5,326	4,049
FR CELERY(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		938	2,135	7,311	18,362	8,224	184	715	2,032	8,302	2,250
CANADA		23	0	422	370	4,237	13	0	147	126	1,267
OTHER		0	13	60	90	60	0	24	19	111	24
Subtotal:-----		961	2,148	7,794	18,821	12,522	198	739	2,197	8,539	3,541
FR CUCMBR(OCT	MT										
MEXICO		18,767	17,236	202,666	186,489	230,969	7,635	7,725	86,938	110,688	99,441
OTHER		1,588	1,761	16,918	16,536	20,004	596	630	4,670	4,674	7,461
Subtotal:-----		20,355	18,997	219,585	203,025	250,973	8,231	8,355	91,608	115,362	106,902
FR CAULFLWR(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		0	0	536	887	3,324	0	0	174	315	1,186
MEXICO		113	495	1,611	1,935	1,662	30	103	476	535	487
OTHER		0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	8	0
Subtotal:-----		113	495	2,147	2,835	4,986	30	103	650	858	1,674
FR GARLIC(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		2,347	3,838	3,607	5,799	10,289	1,874	4,282	2,898	6,542	10,397
CHINA, PEOPLES R		563	0	14,159	322	16,219	544	0	7,301	139	8,940
OTHER		128	24	3,455	5,298	4,609	182	74	4,287	7,479	5,490
Subtotal:-----		3,038	3,862	21,221	11,419	31,117	2,600	4,357	14,486	14,160	24,828
FR ONION(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		31,786	24,954	142,884	143,128	180,514	15,715	12,142	83,537	83,313	108,275
OTHER		2,417	3,444	60,628	28,073	67,887	1,106	1,628	21,421	11,594	25,494
Subtotal:-----		34,203	28,398	203,512	171,201	248,401	16,821	13,770	104,958	94,907	133,769
FR PEPPERS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		14,807	15,675	121,200	136,778	143,889	13,183	13,826	116,403	150,138	137,306
EU 15		1,046	1,913	5,782	7,285	17,495	3,361	6,849	14,752	21,451	41,535
NETHERLANDS		1,013	1,850	5,593	7,003	17,046	3,249	6,600	14,153	20,539	40,236
OTHER		136	530	1,001	2,147	4,357	408	1,579	1,801	4,201	7,029
Subtotal:-----		15,989	18,117	127,985	146,210	165,740	16,952	22,254	132,956	175,790	185,870
FR SEED POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		35,876	34,119	102,507	91,217	106,339	7,173	5,512	21,007	15,726	21,734
OTHER		10	0	74	0	87	5	0	41	2	51
Subtotal:-----		35,886	34,119	102,581	91,218	106,426	7,178	5,512	21,049	15,728	21,785
FR TBL POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		22,165	18,942	168,156	97,908	210,824	5,402	2,879	39,455	19,187	48,829
OTHER		0	8	50	28	59	0	7	19	20	31
Subtotal:-----		22,165	18,951	168,206	97,937	210,883	5,402	2,886	39,474	19,207	48,860

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
APRIL 95

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR TOMATO(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		45,492	69,843	300,348	376,176	381,437	23,377	38,869	247,165	277,341	300,973
OTHER		1,141	1,883	6,934	7,559	20,439	1,665	3,383	8,475	13,966	27,182
Subtotal:-----		46,633	71,726	307,282	383,735	401,876	25,041	42,251	255,640	291,307	328,155
FR ASPARG(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		768	630	14,181	17,216	18,201	1,136	1,324	24,330	30,542	29,098
PERU		13	253	4,337	6,201	6,694	29	447	5,970	9,413	9,728
OTHER		11	20	2,102	2,737	2,817	37	33	2,115	3,040	3,003
Subtotal:-----		793	903	20,620	26,154	27,711	1,202	1,804	32,416	42,995	41,829
CANNED VEGETABLES											
CND TOM PST(JUL)	MT										
MEXICO		6,872	1,645	8,991	2,497	28,428	4,801	1,570	6,171	2,233	18,343
CHILE		1,510	1,311	3,211	2,543	5,786	1,266	984	2,627	1,962	4,827
OTHER		825	1,695	6,871	9,142	9,199	520	1,057	4,484	6,251	6,024
Subtotal:-----		9,208	4,651	19,073	14,183	43,412	6,588	3,611	13,282	10,447	29,193
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)	MT										
EU 15		1,636	652	3,072	7,835	6,956	1,142	1,741	3,158	7,221	5,984
SPAIN		1,568	479	2,106	4,900	5,574	1,088	1,632	2,565	5,717	5,152
CANADA		135	359	3,995	4,911	4,507	121	250	2,626	3,425	2,959
OTHER		502	763	2,700	7,836	3,926	238	1,422	1,981	7,282	2,659
Subtotal:-----		2,274	1,774	9,768	20,581	15,390	1,502	3,412	7,765	17,928	11,602
CND TOMATO(JUL)	MT										
CHILE		1,546	1,061	7,599	13,076	11,194	670	460	3,712	5,917	5,358
EU 15		1,285	2,192	13,437	18,143	16,699	487	571	4,314	5,432	5,304
ITALY		1,268	2,192	13,213	17,988	16,403	481	571	4,230	5,385	5,200
ISRAEL		383	1,141	8,648	9,009	11,366	118	604	2,705	3,349	3,408
OTHER		345	248	3,623	1,139	4,426	178	109	1,829	558	2,215
Subtotal:-----		3,559	4,642	33,308	41,366	43,686	1,453	1,744	12,561	15,255	16,285
CND MSHROOM(JUL)	MT										
CHINA, PEOPLES R		2,273	4,235	13,812	18,523	18,168	3,187	8,209	22,028	33,792	28,859
INDONESIA		1,098	1,706	8,218	15,100	10,212	2,835	4,494	18,793	39,234	23,976
HONG KONG		1,540	420	9,047	4,485	12,407	3,038	955	15,750	10,193	22,900
OTHER		2,102	1,802	12,309	18,469	17,366	4,815	4,374	31,669	46,109	42,560
Subtotal:-----		7,013	8,164	43,385	56,577	58,153	13,875	18,032	88,240	129,327	118,295
FROZEN VEGETABLES											
FZN BROCLI(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		12,926	14,715	77,706	107,267	111,894	9,221	8,045	54,410	63,588	75,111
OTHER		286	379	13,235	12,327	17,183	139	240	8,574	8,628	11,448
Subtotal:-----		13,212	15,094	90,941	119,594	129,077	9,360	8,286	62,984	72,216	86,559
FZN CAULFLR(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		319	295	24,729	21,664	26,053	227	207	21,691	13,880	22,679
OTHER		128	119	2,219	2,078	2,946	71	92	1,066	1,417	1,522
Subtotal:-----		448	414	26,947	23,742	28,999	298	300	22,757	15,297	24,201
FZN POTATO(SEP)	MT										
CANADA		11,668	12,253	85,290	101,867	128,822	6,351	7,733	47,546	60,389	71,265
OTHER		5	21	209	160	258	21	36	197	208	280
Subtotal:-----		11,674	12,274	85,499	102,026	129,081	6,373	7,769	47,743	60,597	71,545
TREE NUTS											
PISTACHIO NSH(SEP)	MT										
TURKEY		0	25	107	40	110	0	87	296	126	304
HONG KONG		0	0	15	1	81	0	0	35	5	143
OTHER		0	1	0	69	0	0	2	1	115	1
Subtotal:-----		0	25	122	110	191	0	89	332	246	448
CASHEW NUT(AUG)	MT										
INDIA		2,925	1,600	29,335	24,239	40,026	12,091	6,659	121,979	104,389	170,332
BRAZIL		1,351	1,590	15,440	14,962	19,611	6,506	7,204	67,462	68,817	87,871
OTHER		528	38	3,536	2,377	4,804	2,288	139	12,658	10,082	18,104
Subtotal:-----		4,804	3,228	48,312	41,578	64,440	20,885	14,002	202,099	183,288	276,306
FILBERTS(AUG)	MT										
TURKEY		220	723	2,731	3,910	3,360	850	2,430	8,856	13,961	11,711
OTHER		61	24	160	213	196	252	94	558	664	763
Subtotal:-----		281	747	2,890	4,123	3,556	1,102	2,524	9,413	14,625	12,474
PECANS NSH(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		225	84	6,624	19,077	6,667	235	138	7,553	37,737	7,599
OTHER		0	0	327	41	327	0	0	1,081	68	1,081
Subtotal:-----		225	84	6,951	19,118	6,994	235	138	8,634	37,805	8,680
WINES											
CHMP&SPRK WN(JAN)	KL										
EU 15		1,339	1,587	5,027	5,450	29,631	13,755	12,147	47,149	50,510	269,026
FRANCE		594	369	1,973	1,765	10,246	10,741	6,687	34,390	34,512	185,494
ITALY		405	691	1,725	2,245	11,131	1,675	3,314	7,453	10,256	49,372
OTHER		6	16	113	49	364	77	40	369	148	1,150
Subtotal:-----		1,345	1,603	5,140	5,499	29,995	13,832	12,187	47,518	50,658	270,176
FT&VERM WN(JAN)	KL										
EU 15		1,025	1,082	3,657	3,817	14,201	3,907	4,486	13,918	16,303	56,651
ITALY		730	679	2,169	2,123	8,087	1,779	1,841	5,305	5,526	19,802
PORTUGAL		123	147	419	481	1,615	1,390	1,433	4,125	5,066	16,685
SPAIN		115	181	827	946	3,667	502	822	3,486	4,426	16,223
OTHER		11	42	55	105	215	52	156	215	398	911
Subtotal:-----		1,035	1,125	3,712	3,923	14,417	3,959	4,641	14,133	16,700	57,562
OTH GP WINE(JAN)	KL										
EU 15		14,390	14,496	50,133	52,293	173,380	47,275	54,748	161,871	188,631	585,926
FRANCE		4,681	4,566	16,017	16,627	58,150	22,649	26,443	81,298	92,689	293,182
ITALY		7,590	8,146	26,948	28,603	91,466	18,812	21,684	61,305	73,505	223,717
OTHER		3,847	3,454	13,355	13,974	46,145	9,413	8,828	31,210	34,267	110,741
Subtotal:-----		18,238	17,951	63,488	66,267	219,533	56,687	63,576	193,080	222,898	696,680
OTH WN PROD(JAN)	KL										
EU 15		230	240	1,397	1,252	4,771	344	396	1,872	1,969	6,612
JAPAN		120	102	568	446	1,598	488	470	2,114	2,221	6,210
CANADA		250	19	1,042	307	3,301	353	27	1,318	293	4,303
UNITED KINGDOM		136	129	623	739	2,489	202	154	844	1,027	3,392
OTHER		83	82	346	345	1,018	169	186	687	734	2,003
Subtotal:-----		682	444	3,353	2,350	10,689	1,354	1,079	5,990	5,218	19,127
CUT FLOWERS											
ROSES(JAN)	NONE										
COLOMBIA		0	0	0	0	0	11,070	9,875	42,744	39,321	90,891
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	3,402	4,995	15,852	21,741	34,773
Subtotal:-----		0	0	0	0	0	14,472	14,870	58,596	61,062	125,664
CARNATIONS(JAN)	NONE										
COLOMBIA		0	0	0	0	0	12,282	12,757	37,014	37,538	88,240
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	454	651	1,314	1,541	2,408
Subtotal:-----		0	0	0	0	0	12,735	13,409	38,328	39,080	90,648

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